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PARLIAMENT, Seſſion 1780-81.

IN purſuance of a royal proclamation, dated Sept. 1. [495.], the new parliament (which is the fourth of the preſent King, and the fifteenth of G. Britain) met, at Weſtminſter, on Tueſday, Oct. 31.——The King went to the Houſe of Peers; and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Kt, Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither, his Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure to them by the Lord High Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their Houſe, and chuſe their Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty for his Royal approbation next day.

The Commons being returned to their own Houſe, Lord George Germain, addreſſing himſelf to the clerk, repreſented, that among the multiplicity of matters ruſhing in upon them, the choice of a Speaker was the firſt to engage their attention. His Lordſhip deſcribed the nature of the office; ſaid, that it required great abilities and extraordinary exertions, not only great ſtrength of mind, but alſo great ſtrength of body to undergo the fatigues of the office, which had of late years increaſed greatly; and it required the greateſt impartiality, integrity, and honour. In Sir Fletcher Norton, continued his Lordſhip, all theſe

qualities moſt eminently centered; and he was ſorry his bad ſtate of health prevented the re-electing ſo able a Speaker. No one had a higher opinion than he had of the abilities of the Rt Hon. Gentleman; but the Houſe muſt remember, with him, the delays that buſineſs ſuſtained through the repeated indiſpoſitions that took him from the chair [313.]. He was however happy, that while they had to regret the loſs of the late Speaker, they had to conſole themſelves that there was an able perſon to ſucceed him: the Hon. Gentleman he alluded to was Mr Wolfran Cornwall; and he begged leave to move, That he ſhould be deſired to take the chair. He had, his Lordſhip ſaid, great talents, and great honour; and had acquitted himſelf very much to his own credit, and the intereſt of the nation, when he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to liquidate the unſatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany [28. 221, 445.].

Mr Welbore Ellis ſeconded the motion. He lamented that the infirmities of the late Speaker deprived the Houſe of his farther ſervices; and was of opinion that Mr Cornwall ought to be his ſucceſſor, as it required a man of bodily ſtrength to undergo the fatigue, and perſeverance to attend to all the *minutiæ* of the ſituation, as well as reſolution and temper to meet and combat the riſing ſtorms that were gathering about the political atmoſphere.

Mr Dunning ſaid, that both the gentlemen who ſpoke, thought the late Speaker conducted himſelf with great abilities when he was ill, and yet, now he was very well, could think him no longer able to preſide. He was of a different opinion; and as he thought Sir Fletcher Norton as well able now as before to diſcharge the duties of the office he had ſo reſpectably filled, he ſhould move, That he be deſired to take the chair again.

Mr T. Townſhend ſeconded Mr Dunning's motion. He objected to Mr Cornwall as an improper perſon. It had in former times, he obſerved, been always cuſtomary to ſee the chair filled by men who were independent, and men who repreſented either a large county, or ſome neighbouring borough. Mr Onſlow was no placeman. Mr Cornwall held an office under the crown, diſpoſable at the pleaſure of the crown, and he was the repreſentative of one of the cinque-ports. The cinque-ports, as the late elections had ſhown, were not allowed a free choice. The office of Speaker ought to be filled by a perſon free from any influence of the crown. It was the firſt duty of the Speaker to guard the rights and privileges of the people, againſt the increaſed and increaſing influence of the crown. Was Mr Cornwall, a placeman at pleaſure, a penſioner, and a repreſentative for one of the cinque-ports, a fit guardian of the rights of the people? Why was there to be a new Speaker? It was confeſſed even by thoſe who propoſed Mr Cornwall, that no man could diſcharge the duties of the chair more ſatisfactorily, or with more dignity, than Sir Fletcher Norton: why then change him? His ill ſtate of health was the reaſon mentioned, but the lurking reaſon lay in Sir Fletcher's having exerciſed a quality, which the Noble motion-maker, and the gentleman who ſeconded him, held to be indiſpenſable in a Speaker, namely, impartiality: Sir Fletcher had made a ſpeech on a memorable occaſion [39. 298.], which did him the higheſt honour; a ſpeech which proved hisimpartiality as a Speaker, his zeal for hiscountry, his feelings for the national diſtreſſes. This was the reaſon of the preſent attempt to diſgrace and inſult him; and as it was unmanly and illiberal, he hoped every member would feel properly on the occaſion, and join with him in ſeconding the motion of his Hon. and learned friend.

Sir Fletcher Norton told the Houſe, that he had come down with his mind made up to the buſineſs of the day; with a full reſolution not to go into the chair again upon any conſideration. When he was firſt choſen Speaker, he ſaid, he brought into the chair a hale conſtitution, and ſuch poor abilities as Heaven had been pleaſed to beſtow upon him were in their full vigour. The very great and increaſed duties of the office had, as the Houſe muſt have witneſſed, impaired his conſtitution materially, and, he feared, had weakened his intellects; his advanced years, as might naturally be ſuppoſed, not enabling him to reſiſt the force of his diſorder, but rather giving way to it. As a proof of what he had ſaid, the public buſineſs had, he obſerved, in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, been twice interrupted, ſolely on account of his infirmities: he had then intimated a deſire to

reſign;

reſign; and his family knew, that had the parliament ſat another ſeſſions, it was his reſolution to aſk leave of the Houſe to quit the chair, and reſign it to ſome more healthy ſucceſſor. He therefore thanked his Hon. and learned friend for the high opinion he entertained of him, and for the motion he had made to reinſtate him; but he muſt beg leave to decline acceding to that propoſition. If he was ſo happy as to be honoured with an election, his returning to the chair would appear ſtrange to the public; it would be aſked, why a man confeſſedly too infirm for the office, would undertake it? And ſome perſons, perhaps, would be ill-natured enough to ſay, that he was ready to receive the emoluments, though not equal to the diſcharge of the duties of the place. Under theſe circumſtances he muſt repeat, that it was his determination to decline all thoughts of it, and to aſſure the Houſe, that though he had ſat in the chair for nearly two parliaments, and though his health was very greatly impaired in conſequence of the fatigue of public buſineſs, his fortune was not bettered. He begged leave alſo to thank the Noble Lord who made the motion for the election of a new Speaker, and his Hon. friend (if he would allow him to call him ſo) who ſeconded it, for the many handſome things they had ſaid of him; but he ſhould be an idiot indeed, if he could poſſibly imagine he merited ſuch compliments, or that his ſtate of health, of which none of the King's miniſters had ever received the ſmalleſt intimation from him, was the real cauſe of their moving for a new Speaker, without ſaying a word upon the ſubject previouſly to him. Every man, he was ſure, who had the leaſt pretenſions to underſtanding, went before him in feeling, that a conſideration of his ſtate of health was not the true motive for the preſent meaſure. In the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, when his ill ſtate of health obliged him to put a temporary ſtop to the public buſineſs, he had, contrary to the advice of his phyſicians, and at the peril of his life, come down to that Houſe in order to diſpatch the affairs then under conſideration. He had, when almoſt over whelmed with infirmity, ſtruggled hard to forward the buſineſs of parliament, and he had done ſo at the particular inſtance of thoſe who moved to have another gentleman appointed Speaker. This, he ſaid, was uſage he did not expect, and he thought he had a right to other and very different treatment. With regard to the gentleman who was the object of the Noble Lord's motion, no man thought more highly of his integrity and his abilities than he did. He ſincerely hoped, neither the abilities of the Hon. Gentleman, nor his qualifications to fill the chair, might be mentioned in compariſon with ſuch abilities and ſuch qualifications as nature had beſtowed upon him; becauſe, if they were, he was confident he ſhould be a conſiderable ſufferer. He approved of that gentleman fully; but as the Houſe muſt be beforehand with him in ſeeing through the fallacy of the reaſons ſtated by the Noble Lord as the grounds of the motion, and as it was an inſult to the underſtanding of every gentleman preſent, to pretend that an anxiety for his health was the real cauſe for moving that another Speaker might be choſen, he called upon the Noble Lord, and upon his Hon. friend, to tell him, why he was thus diſgracefully diſmiſſed? If his conduct in the chair had been objectionable, if it had been criminal, let the criminality be fully known, and let exemplary puniſhment follow, if there could be any puniſhment more ſevere than public diſgrace. He ſhould be content when the fact was undiſguiſedly acknowledged, and his offence publicly urged; and he could not but think, he had a claim upon the Noble Lord and his Hon. friend for this explanation; an explanation which he preſſed too the more earneſtly, becauſe, though he had been in town three days, he had never been aſked whether his health would enable him to continue in the chair, ſhould the Houſe approve of his continuing there, nor had he been applied to either directly or indirectly on the ſubject of chuſing a new Speaker.

Mr Fox warmly arraigned the miniſtry for having made it a ſyſtem, during their continuance in office, to diſgrace every dignified character in the kingdom, and eſpecially to inſult and vilify thoſe men whoſe conduct the Houſe of Commons approved. He gave as inſtances, the treatment of his Hon. relation Adm. Keppel, and the treatment of the late Speaker. He paid Sir Fletcher Norton the higheſt compliments. — Will not the world now ſee, ſaid he, that all the Noble Lord in the blue riband ſaid laſt ſeſſion on the ſubject of the Speaker's health, all his pathos, all his expreſſions of tenderneſs [313.], which every body at

that time ſympathized in, were empty words, compliments without meaning? Will they not ſay, that the true cauſe of ſuch ill treatment of Sir Fletcher Norton, is the ſpeech alluded to by my Hon. Friend? A ſpeech that did Sir Fletcher the higheſt honour, and which was a noble and manly proof of his true regard for his country, and his feeling for her diſtreſſes. I deſire, if I am in order, that the clerk may read the thanks of the Houſe to the Speaker, which were almoſt unanimouſly reſolved on that occaſion, and they will ſee the baſeneſs of this attempt to diſgrace a man whom the Houſe has honoured. Let them add to the impreſſion, the preſent conduct of miniſters. Sir Fletcher feels himſelf inſulted, he complains of the inſult, and he demands, honeſtly demands, to know the cauſe! Do miniſters anſwer him? Does the Noble Lord in the blue riband ſpeak out, and fairly avow the cauſe of his removal? No. He ſhifts his head in ſome ſort out of the collar; he gets a colleague to make the motion for the diſmiſſion of a man, who had rendered himſelf offenſive to him, becauſe he nobly and manfully ſtood up for the people, and declared what afterwards appeared to be the ſenſe of the Houſe of Commons, "that the influence of the crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed [247.];" and when he now appeals to the miniſter to avow his offence, and ſtate the part of his conduct which had induced this attempt to diſgrace him, the Noble Lord takes refuge in a cowardly ſilence.

Mr Hatſell then read from the journals the entry of the 9th of May 1777, containing the thanks of the Houſe to the Speaker for his ſpeech to the King from the bar of the Houſe of Lords, on his Majeſty's giving his royal aſſent to the bill for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſehold. [39. 298.]

Mr Byng condemned the motion made by the Noble Lord, as an inſult to the late Speaker; and complained of the laſt parliament's having been diſſolved but two days after Sir Fletcher Norton ſet out for Yorkſhire, without the leaſt previous intimation being given to him of any ſuch deſign. He alſo mentioned the rudeneſs of the miniſter's telling all his friends who attended at the place called the Cockpit, of the intention of moving that Mr Cornwall might be elected Speaker, without giving the ſmalleſt intimation of ſuch an intention to Sir Fletcher Norton.

Mr Cornwall ſpoke with great diffidence of his abilities; and ſaid, that if the Houſe thought proper to elect him to the chair, he ſhould exert his endeavours to give them ſatisfaction; but that he could not bring himſelf to think it would be in his power to come near the partial expectations of the Noble Lord who made the motion, the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded it, or his learned friends. He wiſhed a gentleman who was talked of laſt ſeſſions when a vacancy was expected, [the Hon. Mr F. Montague], and was generally underſtood to be acceptable to all parties, had now been recommended, and prevailed on to accept the office. He concluded with obſerving, that with regard to the ſubject then under diſcuſſion, it would be improper for him to ſay a ſyllable upon it; he ſhould therefore ſit down, ſubmitting the whole buſineſs to the wiſdom and judgement of the Houſe.

After a momentary pauſe, in which Lord G. Germain, though called on by the oppoſition, made no motion intimating an intention to ſpeak, Sir Fletcher roſe again in great warmth, and declared, if any thing could induce him to accept the chair again — he begged pardon for the expreſſion — to aſpire to it, it would be the contempt with which he was treated. He thought he had a right to an explanation from the Noble Lord who made the motion, or from the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded it. If it was his conduct laſt ſeſſions that had rendered him obnoxious, let them ſay ſo, and he ſhould be content. He never would ſpeak in that houſe but as he thought; and as he was conſcious that every man muſt abide by the conſequences of his conduct, he cared not what iſſue followed his conduct; but he had ſurely a right to complain of ſuch uſage; and if neither the Noble Lord nor the Hon. Gentleman would favour him with the explanation he called for, he ſhould leave the whole to the judgement of the Houſe, who he was ſure would put a true conſtruction upon the treatment he had received, and the ſilence of miniſters reſpecting it.

Mr Ellis avowed what he had before ſaid, and declared, that he conceived every member had a right to vote for a new Speaker as he thought proper; that he had no intention either to inſult or diſgrace

diſgrace Sir Fletcher Norton, of whom he had before ſpoken his ſincere opinion; but that the public good was the great director of his vote; and he did not think, after the alarming ſtate of the laſt Speaker's health laſt ſeſſions, that it was either reſpectful to him, or conſiſtent with the public good, to put him again in the chair; but that it was better to chuſe a Speaker of freſher health, and who, from his time of life, had more vigour, and was better able to encounter and ſuſtain the fatigues of the office.

Lord Mahon ſaid, Poſſibly it might be ſuppoſed, that no perſon who had not been a member of the laſt parliament was qualified to ſpeak to the queſtion; but though he was newly come within thoſe walls, he could not conſent to give a ſilent vote on the preſent occaſion. His duty to his country and his own feelings forbade it. His Lordſhip then made an energetic eulogium on the virtues and the integrity of Sir Fletcher Norton; adviſing the Noble Lord who made the motion to leave the late Speaker's health to the late Speaker's own care; and declaring, that he would oppoſe the motion, if there were no other reaſon for his ſo doing, merely becauſe it was made by adminiſtration; that adminiſtration whoſe baleful meaſures had loaded their country with diſgrace and diſtreſs, and abridged the inheritance of the Prince of Wales, and entailed ruin on the Houſe of Hanover! Before his Lordſhip ſat down, he menaced the treaſury-bench with a threat to oppoſe every meaſure they ſuggeſted.

Mr Rigby ſaid, He did not riſe to advert to any thing let fall by the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, becauſe the queſtion was not now, How to diſpoſe of the miniſtry? When the miniſtry were to be *pulled down*, and that was the conſideration of the Houſe, he did not doubt but the Noble Lord would aſſiſt in the work, as indeed he was bound in honour to do. Nor did he riſe to talk of the late Speaker's good or ill health, as neither the one nor the other was, as far as he ſaw, a part of the preſent queſtion. The Houſe had a motion before them, for the election of a Speaker, to which office the motion recommended Mr Cornwall, and to that motion he meant to ſpeak. This, he ſaid, was the very firſt debate in which he had heard it aſſerted, that there was any thing of inſult, diſgrace, or contempt, to any man, in appointing a Speaker, or that any gentleman was either to be called on, or expected to ſtate his reaſons why he recommended, or why he voted for this or that particular candidate. He had always underſtood, that when a new parliament was ſummoned, every individual member had a right to give his vote as he pleaſed for a new Speaker; and he defied the moſt learned in the law to prove, that it was any part of the conſtitutional law of parliament, that when a member was once elected to the chair of the Houſe, he was to ſit there juſt as long as he pleaſed, unleſs ſome charge of criminality could be made out againſt him. He had ſat in that Houſe a great many years, having been ſent to parliament when he was only twenty-two years of age, and he had ſeen ſeveral Speakers choſen; but never before heard ſuch doctrines broached as he had heard that day.

With regard to the vote of thanks to Sir Fletcher Norton, read from the Journals of 1777, he had at that time expreſſed his diſapprobation of it, and of the ſpeech which occaſioned it. He thought then that the Speaker went too far, that he was not warranted to make ſuch an addreſs to the throne, and that it was *flying in the King's face*, and he thought the ſame now. [The oppoſition called out, *To order! To order!*] He inſiſted upon it, he was not diſorderly in what he had ſaid: he had a right to ſpeak of the laſt parliament; and he adviſed gentlemen over the way to be a little cautious how they called gentlemen *to order* for ſpeaking of the laſt parliament. He believed they were diſpoſed to ſpeak worſe of it than he ſhould. If ſo, they were wrong to call to order upon that ground; but, if they had altered their opinion of it, he congratulated them upon the change. He could not, he ſaid, but remark the particular epoch when the late Speaker became the great favourite of thoſe who were this day ſo loud in his praiſe. It had been hinted at by a learned gentleman near him [Mr Dunning], and more directly alluded to by his Hon. friend oppoſite [Mr Fox]. The epoch was no other than the period to which the late Speaker joined thoſe gentlemen, and voted, as they termed it, *with* the Houſe of Commons. Let the gentlemen remember, however, that, towards the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſions, the Houſe of Commons altered its opinion, and its deciſions.

A great deal had been ſaid about the conduct of Sir Fletcher Norton while Speaker: perhaps he did not perfectly coincide in all that had been urged on that topic; and, for this, and other reaſons not fit to be given in that Houſe, was diſpoſed to ſupport the nomination of Mr Cornwall, for whom he ſhould certainly vote. He obſerved, that only two matters were urged againſt the appointment of Mr Cornwall as objections; and thoſe were, his repreſenting a cinque-port, and his being a placeman. With regard to the latter, an Hon. friend of his had mentioned Mr Onſlow; but he had forgot that Mr Onſlow was for ſome years treaſurer of the navy, a much better place than that held by Mr Cornwall, and therefore more deſireable! Why Mr Onſlow loſt that place, was a matter which his Hon. friend would, perhaps, rather talk over with him in private [575.]. As to Mr Cornwall's repreſenting a cinque-port, that was to him a very extraordinary objection indeed, and, he believed, it was the firſt time it had ever been brought forward in the ſhape of an objection. He had always underſtood, that there was no local repreſentation within thoſe walls, and that gentlemen were not to conſider themſelves in a different light while they were in the houſe. He, for inſtance, was choſen for the town of Taviſtock, but while he was then ſpeaking, he conſidered himſelf as the repreſentative of the people of England; and this idea he had always underſtood to be the true conſtitutional idea of the Houſe of Commons. In his view, therefore, the baron of a cinque-port, and the member for Old Sarum, was, either of them, as eligible to the chair as the member for the county of York. Grantham was the place which ſent Sir John Cuſt to parliament, but it was never talked of as a plea of eligibility or ineligibility when Sir John Cuſt was recommended to the chair. Why then ſtart the objection now?

The conduct of Sir Fletcher Norton had been loudly applauded, and yet it might not ſtrike every gentleman as it did thoſe who had been ſo laviſh in delivering its eulogy. One part of his conduct had often appeared to him extremely wrong; and that was his relaxation of the rules of proceeding with the ordinary buſineſs of the Houſe, and his want of ſtrictneſs in obſerving order, and keeping gentlemen within due bounds. This he had ſpoken of to the late Speaker more than once; and he hoped it would be a main object of Mr Cornwall's attention, to reſtore parliament to its dignity by reſtoring a ſtrict obſervance of all the forms of the Houſe. He remembered Mr Onſlow was remarkable for an oppoſite conduct, and was ſaid to have had too much buckram in his manner, (to uſe a familiar phraſe). The younger part of the Houſe complained, that he carried matters with rather too high a hand; the fact however was, the Houſe had then more dignity, its proceedings were more grave and ſolemn, and people without doors treated it more reſpectfully than they had done ſince Sir Fletcher Norton had filled the chair. He did not mean this as a ſevere cenſure on the late Speaker, nor did he mean to ſet up his underſtanding in competition with that of Sir Fletcher Norton; he ſhould be a fool to attempt it; he only mentioned it, becauſe he thought, though Mr Onſlow might be too pompous, the extreme oppoſite line of conduct was infinitely more liable to be attended with bad conſequences. Sir Fletcher Norton's relaxation in the points he had mentioned, he was aware, was aſcribed to that large ſhare of good-humour and good-nature, which all who knew him knew he was poſſeſſed of, and to his having a more elevated turn of mind than could deſcend to the obſervation of ſuch *minutiæ*.

Much, Mr Rigby remarked, had been thrown out about the influence of the crown, and the ſecret reaſons for moving to elect a new Speaker. To him, who was an old member of the Houſe, all that had been ſaid on that head made not the ſmalleſt impreſſion. It might have its effect on younger men, and thoſe who had juſt entered thoſe walls; but he had ſo often heard the ſame ſort of language from different ſets of men on different occaſions, that it was thrown away upon him. And as to the mighty ſecret, the true cauſe of moving for a new Speaker by one ſide of the Houſe, and ſupporting the old Speaker by the other, it was reducible to a very ſimple fact, and when put into plain Engliſh, and ſtripped of the dreſs of eloquence, and the ornaments of oratory, was no more than this: "*We'll vote for you if you'll be for us.*" As to the idea of places and placemen, that language would ever be held while parties continued, but he ſhould hear it with great indifference.

till

till he was told that no perſons were ſeeking for places. He voted for miniſtry, and ſo did others, becauſe he and they thought well of them; at leaſt they knew not where to look for better men to put into their ſituations; but whenever an adminiſtration could be found out, who were capable of reſtoring unanimity to the country, he, for one, would moſt cheerfully give up his place to the ſupport of ſuch an adminiſtration.

Mr Fox ſaid, that ſide of the Houſe did not call the Hon. Gentleman *to order* for ſpeaking of the laſt parliament, but for uſing the King's name; that he hoped the young members would now ſee, that what the news-papers and the country ſaid was true, that the King's name was on every occaſion uſed as a ſhelter and a ſcreen for miniſters. With regard to the laſt parliament, moſt certainly he, for one, was diſpoſed to ſpeak worſe of it than the Hon. Gentleman probably would do; he held it in deteſtation, and he hoped every man in England would do the ſame. Mr Fox dwelt for ſome time on the King's name being brought forward on all occaſions indecently; and ſaid, it was now ſo hackneyed, that it was heard of at elections. Having made the moſt of this idea, he very ingeniouſly turned what Mr Rigby had ſaid reſpecting Sir Fletcher Norton's having too elevated a mind to attend to the *minutiæ* of parliamentary buſineſs, againſt Mr Cornwall, arguing, that the Hon. Gentleman had recommended Mr Cornwall to the Houſe, becauſe he was inferior in underſtanding to the laſt Speaker.

Mr Rigby defended his ſpeech, denied that Mr Fox was warranted in calling him to order, and defied him with all his powers of eloquence, all his logic, and all his ingenuity, to prove, that he had uſed the King's name with a view to influence the freedom of debate, aſſerting, that he had merely mentioned it in the recital of an hiſtorical fact.

Gen. Smyth made a ſhort ſpeech in favour of Mr Dunning's nomination, as did likewiſe Sir Edward Aſtley. The queſtion being at length put, the clerk appointed tellers; and, on their report, declared the numbers,

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Next day, Nov. 1. the King having come to the Houſe of Peers about two o'clock, and being ſeated on the throne, the Commons, being ſent for, attended; and Mr Cornwall, their new Speaker, addreſſed his Majeſty as follows.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

YOUR faithful Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having, purſuant to your Majeſty's directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, I am ſorry to inform your Majeſty, that their choice has fallen upon me. Conſcious of my own inability to diſcharge ſo weighty and important a truſt, I moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty to give them an opportunity of reconſidering their choice, and ſend them back to a new election."

The Lord Chancellor, after a ſhort conference with his Majeſty, replied,

"Mr Cornwall,

HOWEVER diffident you may be of your own qualifications, his Majeſty is ſo well convinced of your talents, diligence, and ſufficiency for the high ſituation to which you have been elected, that his Majeſty cannot decline giving the fulleſt approbation to the choice his Commons have made. I am now commanded, therefore, by his Majeſty, to declare, that it is with great pleaſure he allows and confirms you as their Speaker."

To this ſpeech Mr Cornwall made the following anſwer.

"As your Majeſty, by approving the choice of your Commons, has confirmed me their Speaker, I humbly intreat your Majeſty to accept my acknowledgements for your favourable opinion of my abilities; and that your Majeſty will vouchſafe to pardon my failings, ſo that no unguarded word or act of mine may ever be imputed to your faithful Commons: And that your Commons of G. Britain may be the better enabled to diſcharge their duty to your Majeſty and to their country, I do, in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to your Majeſty, lay claim to all their ancient rights and privileges; particularly, that their perſons, and thoſe of their ſervants, may be free from arreſts, and all other moleſtation; that they may enjoy freedom of ſpeech in their debates; that they may have free acceſs to your Royal Perſon; and that all their proceedings may receive from your Majeſty the moſt favourable interpretation."

To this the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's order, replied,

"SIR,

THE King has commanded me to ſay, that

that he has the higheſt confidence in the duty, loyalty, and affection of his Commons to his perſon and government, as well as in their wiſdom and prudence in all their proceedings; his Majeſty therefore does moſt readily allow them all their privileges, in as full and ample a manner as they have at any time been allowed to any former Parliament, by his Majeſty, or any of his Royal Predeceſſors.——With reſpect to that part of your petition which concerns yourſelf, though his Majeſty is perſuaded that no man can ſtand in leſs need of it, yet, that you may enter with the fulleſt confidence on the office to which you have been choſen, his Majeſty has directed me to aſſure you, that he ſhall ever put the moſt favourable conſtruction on your words and actions."

This ceremony being over, his Majeſty then made the following ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is with more than ordinary ſatisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the moſt certain information of the diſpoſition and the wiſhes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmoſt attention and regard.

The preſent arduous ſituation of public affairs is well known: the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmoſt, to ſupport the rebellion of my colonies in North America, and, without the leaſt provocation, or cauſe of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undiſguiſed object of this confederacy manifeſtly is, to gratify boundleſs ambition, by deſtroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great Britain.

By the force which the late Parliament put into my hands, and by the bleſſing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withſtand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to fruſtrate the great expectations they had formed; and the ſignal ſucceſſes which have attended the progreſs of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with ſo much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their higheſt character in any age, will, I truſt, have important conſequences in bringing the war to a happy concluſion. It is my moſt earneſt deſire to ſee this great end accompliſhed; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only ſecure ſafe and honourable terms of peace by ſuch powerful and reſpectable preparations, as ſhall convince our enemies, that we will not ſubmit to receive the law from any powers whatſoever, and that we are united in a firm reſolution to decline no difficulty, or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preſervation of our eſſential intereſts.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. I ſee and feel, with great anxiety and concern, that the various ſervices of the war muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies only, as your own ſecurity and laſting welfare, and the exigency of affairs, ſhall be found to require.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I repoſe an entire confidence in the zeal and affections of this Parliament, conſcious that, during the whole courſe of my reign, it has been the conſtant object of my care, and the wiſh of my heart, to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of all my ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate."

An addreſs to the King was moved for in the Houſe of Lords by the Earl of Weſtmoreland, and ſeconded by Lord Brownlow. The Marquis of Carmarthen moved an amendment, by leaving out expreſſions of their Lordſhips indignation to ſee the monarchies of France and Spain leagued in confederacy to ſupport the rebellion in America. The Earl of Abingdon objected to any addreſs. Before congratulating the King on the birth of a prince, he wiſhed to know, whether there was a probability of the prince's having a ſuitable proviſion: his Majeſty had thirteen children, and he had loſt thirteen provinces. The amendment was rejected, 68 to 23, and the addreſs was agreed to.

An addreſs was moved for by Mr De Grey in the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 6. (till which time they had been taken up in ſwearing the members), and ſeconded by Sir Richard Sutton. Mr T. Grenville moved an amendment. But upon the queſtion put, the numbers were, for the addreſs 212, againſt it 130.

Extract

Extracts from a ſpeech of the Earl of Buchan, intended to have been delivered at the meeting of the Peers of Scotland, for the general election of their repreſentatives, October 17. 1780. [555.]

At the acceſſion of K. James VI. to the throne of England, the Peerage of Scotland was not more numerous than at preſent, after 73 years have elapſed ſince the Union, the failure of 38 Peerages through want of heirs, and the loſs of 25 by attainder.

At the Union of the kingdoms in the year 1707, the number of the Scotch Peers on the rolls of Parliament amounted to 153. That number has diminiſhed to 88: and upon an average ſince the Union, every two years have ſeen the loſs of a Peerage by the failure of heirs. If, to this expectation, we add the coalition of Peerages, by marriage, by ſucceſſion of collaterals having other Peerages, the poſſibility of new attainders, and the probability of many of them being united to Britiſh Peerages,—the number of the Scotch Peerage not having ſeats in the Britiſh Parliament, muſt in little more than half a century fall conſiderably ſhort of double the number of the ſixteen repreſentatives.

At the Union, the number of the Peers of Scotland was nearly equal to that of England; the population of the country not above one fifth; its property in point of value, not above one thirtieth part of the adjoining kingdom.

To introduce the Peers of Scotland in a body to ſeats in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, was impoſſible; to create a certain number of Peers of the liſt to be ſitting Peers, ſeemed unjuſt; to elect repreſentatives in imitation of the Commons, a glaring ſoleciſm, and incompatible with the nature of Peerage. No other ſalvo, however, occurred to the Scotch Lords, or to adminiſtration, by which the honour, the privileges, and the independence of the Noble Scotch delegates in the Britiſh Parliament could be ſaved.

The ceſſation of ancient troubles, the ſecurity of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, the participation of Engliſh commerce and promotion, the abolition of the odious Privy Council,—and, laſt of all, though not the leaſt, the proſpect of a milder government, and more popular laws, turned the ſcale againſt the Nobility of Scotland.

They were forced to ſurrender their ancient privileges, and their political importance was to be offered up at the ſhrine of national advantage, and ſacrificed upon the altar of Peace. The Peers of Scotland were to elect ſixteen repreſentatives, after the manner of the freeholders of a county, or the members of a corporation; and yet they were to be deprived of their exiſtence as a community, or as a corporation.

They were to have no times of lawful meeting with any effect, but by proclamation of the King for the mere purpoſe of election.

That meeting was not to form a court of record. The Noble Electors were not to be allowed the privileges of all ſocieties, that of excluding perſons claiming to be of their number, upon doubtful, or falſe pretenſions; nor were they to deliberate upon any matters not immediately relating to the buſineſs of electing the ſixteen repreſentatives to ſit in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords. It was no difficult matter to foreſee the ill conſequences of this arrangement. The ancient Peers of Scotland ſaw, with ſorrow, that as their order was no longer to meet lawfully at pleaſure, concerning the privileges which were to remain to them, that no political connection was to ſubſiſt among them; the recommendation of a miniſter of ſtate would check any candidate from ſoliciting the honour of election, except, perhaps, when violent ferments ſubſiſted in the kingdom, or when a miniſter tottered from his ſeat. ——

No more than three or four attempts to elect the repreſentatives on the baſis of freedom have been made ſince the Union, and two of theſe were the offſpring of faction, and had no good conſequence. For my own part, I am an enemy to faction, nor will I ever vote for a Peer, who ſtands a candidate in oppoſition, after having aſked the nomination of the miniſter.

When a Scotch Peer wiſhes to go up to Parliament, every body knows, and it is needleſs to pretend to make a myſtery of it, he ſpeaks to a political friend, or writes to a miniſter of ſtate, expreſſing his deſire that it may be thought conſiſtent with his Majeſty's ſervice, and the arrangements of adminiſtration, that his pretenſions to a ſeat in the Houſe of Lords by election of the Scotch Peers, may meet with his Majeſty's approbation, and the aſſiſtance of his ſervants.

If the miniſter is favourably inclined

to the Peer who ſolicits, either on account of his being a perſonal favourite, a ſupporter of the miniſter's intereſt, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable intereſt in a county, or diſtrict of burghs, or, laſtly, if a Nobleman of ſmall fortune, who may be thought likely to court the favour of government, to ſupport his dignity in an expenſive metropolis, the miniſter recommends him warmly to the Scotch Peers reſident at London, and to the Scotch great officers of the crown; who hand about the recommendation in their extenſive circles, and quaſh the hopes of any other candidate among the Scotch Peerage. It becomes very ſoon underſtood, that ſuch a Peer, or ſuch a number of Peers, are to be ſupported by government, and no Peer ventures to ſolicit the ſuffrages of his brethren. The circular letters, however, are laid aſide: and I aſſume ſome honour to myſelf that they are; for I conveyed, upon a late occaſion, the information to whom it might concern, that if any ſecretary of ſtate dared to affront me by writing to me on ſuch a ſubject, I would come to London, and endeavour to chaſtiſe him. I would not imitate thoſe who ſhoot at targets, to accompliſh themſelves for janiſſaries to a prime miniſter; but I will always be prepared to puniſh thoſe who dare treat me like a ſlave. [30. 286.]

The plan, my Lords, which I have now digeſted for the amendment of the ſituation of the Scotch Peerage, and which I propoſe to your Lordſhips conſideration, is as follows.

I. That the repreſentation of the Scotch Peerage be by rotation.

II. That the rule by which this rotation ſhall be governed, be according to the numbers, degrees, and precedency of the Peers exiſting at the time of the nomination of the ſixteen repreſentatives, or of any vacancy.

III. That to prevent the inconveniencies which might ariſe from Peers of Scotland in high offices of truſt not being in the rotatory nomination, the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in Great Britain, or Ireland, the Firſt Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Admiralty, or board of Trade and Plantations, and his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, ſhall be excepted, as Peers of Scotland, from this regulation, and ſhall fill up the liſt in preference as repreſentatives of the Peerage of Scotland, for the purpoſes of reſponſibility in Parliament, and their duty to his Majeſty, which might be impeded by their excluſion from ſeats in the Parliament of Great Britain.

IV. That the vacancies which ſhall happen during the Parliaments by the death or legal incapacity of any of the repreſentatives, ſhall be filled up by the Peers, or Peer, next in rotation, according to the above-mentioned rule of number, degree, or precedency.

V. That the legal incapacities ſhall not deprive the families in which they ſhall occur, in the courſe of rotation, of their right to reſume their privileges, on the firſt opening which ſhall happen when the repreſentative of the family ſucceeding to the Peerage ſhall be legally qualified to be choſen.

VI. That Lyon King of Arms, and his brethren heralds, make out as authentic a liſt of the preſent Peers and Peereſſes of Scotland in their own right, as it may be in his power, expreſſing in one column the titles in their order of precedency as they are ranked in the Union-roll; in another, the names and ſurnames of the preſent Peers and Peereſſes; and in a third, the deſtinations of their titles; and that he tranſmit the ſame, certified by his ſubſcription and ſeal of office, to the clerk of the Houſe of Peers, to be laid before the Houſe, at the beginning of next ſeſſion of Parliament.

VII. That in making up ſuch liſt, if any doubt occur to him, either from a defect in the words, or otherwiſe, he be empowered to requeſt from ſuch Peer, or Peereſs, in whoſe titles, or their deſtinations, the doubt remains, ſuch evidences as may be neceſſary to clear up the doubt; and, in default of ſatisfaction, that he ſhall report the right to ſuch Peerage to be doubtful.

VIII. That he ſhall make regular entries in his books of office, of the marriages and iſſue of the preſent Peers and Peereſſes, ſo far as it may be in his power to procure authentic information thereof. And that he ſhall, from time to time, carry on a progreſſive account of ſuch events, from the beſt authorities he can procure; inſerting a deſcription of the authorities from which his account are taken.

IX. That upon the death of any Peer or Peereſs of Scotland, and the ſucceſſion of the next heir to the title, Lyon King of Arms ſhall make out a pedigree, fairly extended on vellum, certified by his

his ſubſcription and ſeal of office, and the ſubſcription and ſeal (together with a certificate from him, that the contents of ſuch pedigree are true to the beſt of his knowledge, information, and belief, upon his honour) of ſuch ſucceſſor; which pedigree ſhall include the father and mother, the brothers and ſiſters, their iſſue, the wife or wives, and the children of ſuch Peer, and their iſſue, according to ſeniority, down to the day on which ſuch pedigree ſhall be ſo made out; together with the marriages, births, baptiſms, deaths and burials, names, ſurnames, ages, titles, qualities, employments and offices, if any, places of abode, and deſcriptions of every perſon inſerted in ſuch pedigree, ſo far as the ſaid Lyon and his brethren may have been able to attain the knowledge thereof: and in caſe where ſuch Peer has not ſucceeded in the honour to his father or mother, but to his grandfather, grandmother, uncle or aunt, or other more diſtant relation, being the next immediate Peer or Peereſs after whom he ſhall take the ſaid honour; then ſuch pedigree ſhall alſo further include ſuch grandfather or grandmother, uncle or aunt, or other relation, together with their deſcendents, in like form and manner, and down to the ſame period, as aforeſaid; which ſaid pedigree ſhall be tranſmitted to the clerk of the Houſe of Peers within three months after the ſucceſſion of every ſuch Peer to his title of Peerage, to be kept, together with the proofs, amongſt the records of the Houſe, and an authentic copy thereof, ſigned by the Lyon or his depute, (together with ſuch ſucceeding Peer's ſubſcription), regiſtered in the Lyon office. Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to bar the claim or prejudice the rights of any perſon who may be found at any time aggrieved by any omiſſion of entry, or by any defect or error which may be proved by legal evidence to have happened in the conſtruction of ſuch pedigree.

X. That every Peer of Scotland, and Peereſs in her own right, ſhall be at liberty to make proof of his or her pedigree in manner above ſet forth, and ſhall obtain the like entry thereof, in the records of the Houſe of Peers, and in the Lyon office.

XI. That Lyon King of Arms, and his brethren Heralds, may demand, as a reaſonable fee for their care, expences, and trouble, in collecting, preparing, extending, and aſſiſting at the proof of the pedigree of each Peer and Peereſs, and recording the ſame in manner as above ſpecified, the like ſum as ordered to be paid by the Britiſh Houſe of Peers, to the Engliſh Officers of Arms, for the like pedigrees, by their order of date the 11th of May 1767.

Theſe, my Lords, are the regulations which I apprehend would eſtabliſh the honour and independency of the Peers of Scotland; and at the ſame time coincide with the wiſhes and ſervice of the adminiſtrators of public affairs.

The matters treated of in this ſpeech, could not be taken into conſideration by the meeting, becauſe of a clauſe in an act 6° Ann. which (and other papers) the Noble Lord has added to his ſpeech, (which is printed for J. Bell, Edinburgh, and ſold at 2 s. 6 d.), viz.

"—— It ſhall not be lawful for the Peers ſo aſſembled and met together for the electing ſixteen Peers to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, to act, propoſe, debate, or treat of any other matter or thing whatſoever, except only the election of the ſaid ſixteen Peers; and every Peer who ſhall at ſuch meeting preſume to propoſe, debate, or treat of any other matter or thing, contrary to the direction of this act, ſhall incur the penalty of premunire expreſſed in the ſtatute 16° Rich. II.

Our readers have ſeen ſeveral conteſts concerning the election of the repreſentatives of the Scotiſh Peerage: the moſt remarkable was in 1734 [32. 698 — 708.]. Suffice it to direct to the places where accounts of others are to be found. [30. 286; —32. 633, 697.; —36. 561, 618.; —39. 683.]

ANECDOTE over a bottle.

THE ever-memorable Arthur Onflow, ſoon after his election to the Speaker's chair, at which time he was alſo Treaſurer of the Navy, being ſolicited by the miniſter for the time being, to promote a dirty job in the Houſe of Commons, gave a flat negative to the requeſt, ſaying, "he felt ſomething within him that would not permit him to comply with ſo diſhonourable a propoſal." The miniſter replied. "Sir, did his Majeſty give you 1500 l. a-year (meaning the Treaſurerſhip of the Navy) to feel yourſelf;—alluding to an indecent ſtory in the ſhameleſs Mrs Manley's Atalantis, vol. 4. The inflexible patriot took the hint, gave up his place, and held faſt his integrity.

X.

The account of the eruption of Mount Veſuvius, concluded. [515.]

Saturday, Aug. 14. I went, accompanied by Count Lamberg, the Imperial miniſter at this court, to viſit Ottaiano and Caccia-bella, the diſtrict which had been moſt ſeverely treated by the heavy and deſtructive ſhower of volcanic matter from the crater of Veſuvius laſt Sunday night.

Soon after having paſſed the town of Somma, we began to perceive, that the heat of the fiery ſhower which had fallen in its neighbourhood, had affected the leaves of the trees and vines; which we found ſtill more parched and ſhrivelled in proportion as we approached the town of Ottaiano, which may be about three miles from Somma. At about the diſtance of a mile from Somma, we began to perceive freſh cinders or ſcoriæ of lava thinly ſcattered on the road and in the fields. Every ſtep we advanced we found them of a larger dimenſion, and in greater abundance. At the diſtance of a mile and a half from Ottaiano, the ſoil was totally covered by them; and the leaves and fruit were either entirely ſtripped from the trees, or remained thinly on them, ſhrivelled and dried up by the intenſe heat of the volcanic ſhower.

After having paſſed through the moſt fertile country, abounding with trees loaded with fruits of every kind, and the moſt luxuriant vegetation, through gay villages crowded with chearful inhabitants, to come at once to ſuch a ſcene of deſolation and miſery, affording to our view nothing but heaps of black cinders and aſhes, blaſted trees, ruined houſes, with a few of their ſcattered inhabitants juſt returned, with ghaſtly diſmayed countenances, to ſurvey the havock done to their tenements and habitations, and from which they themſelves had with much difficulty eſcaped alive on Sunday laſt, was ſuch a melancholy ſcene as can neither be deſcribed or forgotten.

We found the roof of his Sicilian Majeſty's ſporting-ſeat at Caccia-bella much damaged by the fall of large ſtones and heavy ſcoriæ; ſome of which, after having been broken by their fall through the roof, ſtill weighed upwards of thirty pounds. This place, in a direct line, cannot be leſs than four miles from the crater of Veſuvius.

The moſt authentic accounts have been received of the fall of ſmall volcanic ſtones and cinders, ſome of which weighed two ounces, at Benevento, Foggia, and Monte Mileto, upwards of thirty miles from Veſuvius *; but what is moſt extraordinary, as there was but little wind during the eruption of the 8th of Auguſt, minute aſhes fell thick that very night upon the town of Manfredonia, which is at the diſtance of one hundred miles from Veſuvius †.

Theſe facts ſeem to confirm the extreme ſuppoſed height of the column of fire that iſſued from the crater of Veſuvius laſt Sunday night; and are greatly in ſupport of what we find recorded in the hiſtory of Veſuvius with reſpect to the fall of its aſhes at an amazing diſtance, and in a ſhort ſpace of time, during its violent eruptions.

We proceeded from Caccia-bella to Ottaiano, which is a mile nearer to Veſuvius, and is reckoned to contain twelve thouſand inhabitants. Nothing could be more diſmal than the ſight of this town, unrooſed, half-buried under black ſcoriæ and aſhes, all the windows towards the mountain broken, and ſome of the houſes themſelves burnt, the ſtreets choked up with theſe aſhes, in ſome that were narrow the ſtratum was not leſs than four feet thick, and a few of the inhabitants juſt returned were employed in clearing them away, and piling up the aſhes in hillocks to get at their ruined houſes. Others were aſſembled in little groupes, inquiring after their friends

* The Prince of Monte Mileto told me, that his ſon the Duke of Popoli, who was at Monte Mileto the 8th of Auguſt, had been alarmed by the ſhower of cinders that fell there; ſome of which he had ſent to Naples, weighing two ounces; and that ſtones of an ounce had fallen upon an eſtate of his ten miles farther off. Monte Mileto is about thirty miles from the volcano.

† The Abbé Galiani, well known in the literary world, told me, that his ſiſter, a nun in a convent at Manfredonia, had wrote to inquire after him, imagining that Naples muſt have been deſtroyed, when they, at ſo great a diſtance, had been ſo much alarmed by a ſhower of minute aſhes, which fell on that city at eleven o'clock at night, the 8th of Auguſt, as to open all the churches and go to prayers. As the great eruption happened at nine o' clock at night, the aſhes muſt have travelled an hundred miles within the ſhort ſpace of two hours.

and

and neighbours, relating each others woes, croſſing themſelves, and lifting up their eyes to Heaven when they mentioned their miraculous eſcapes. Some monks, who were in their convent during the whole of the horrid ſhower, gave us the following particulars, which they related with ſolemnity and preciſion.

The mountain of Somma, at the foot of which Ottaiano is ſituated, hides Veſuvius from its ſight, ſo that till the eruption became conſiderable it was not viſible to them. On Sunday night when the noiſe increaſed, and the fire began to appear above the mountain of Somma, many of the inhabitants of this town flew to the churches, and others were preparing to quit the town, when a ſudden violent report was heard; ſoon after which they found themſelves involved in a thick cloud of ſmoke and minute aſhes; a horrid clathing noiſe was heard in the air, and preſently fell a deluge of ſtones and large ſcoriæ, ſome of which ſcoriæ were of the diameter of ſeven or eight feet, and muſt have weighed more than an hundred pounds before they were broken by their fall, as ſome of the fragments of them which I picked up in the ſtreets, ſtill weighed upwards of ſixty pounds. When theſe large vitrified maſſes either ſtruck againſt one another in the air, or fell on the ground, they broke in many pieces, and covered a large ſpace around them with vivid ſparks of fire, which communicated their heat to every thing that was combuſtible *. In an inſtant the town, and country about it, was on fire in many parts: for in the vineyards there were ſeveral ſtraw huts, which had been erected for the watchmen of the grapes, all of which were burnt. A great magazine of wood in the heart of the town was all in a blaze, and, had there been much wind, the flames muſt have ſpread univerſally, and all the inhabitants would have infallibly been burnt in their houſes, for it was impoſſible for them to ſtir out. Some who attempted it with pillows, tables, chairs, the tops of wine caſks, &c. on their heads, were either knocked down, or ſoon driven back to their cloſe quarters under arches, and in the cellars of their houſes. Many were wounded, but only two perſons have died of the wounds they received from this dreadful volcanic ſhower. To add to the horror of the ſcene, inceſſant volcanic lightning was whiſking about the black cloud that ſurrounded them, and the ſulphureous ſmell and heat would ſcarcely allow them to draw their breath.

In this miſerable and alarming ſituation they remained about twenty-five minutes; when the volcanic ſtorm ceaſed all at once; and the frightened inhabitants of Ottaiano, apprehending a freſh attack from the turbulent mountain, haſtily quitted the country, after having depoſited the ſick and bedridden, at their own deſire, in the churches.

Had the eruption laſted an hour longer, Ottaiano muſt have remained exactly in the ſtate of Pompeia, which was buried under the aſhes of Veſuvius juſt 1700 years ago, with moſt of its inhabitants, whoſe bones are to this day frequently found under arches and in the cellars of the houſes of that ancient city.

We were told of many miracles that had been wrought by the images of ſaints at this place during the late diſaſter; but as they are quite foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall, as uſual, paſs them over in ſilence.

The palace of the Prince of Ottaiano is ſituated on an eminence above the town, and nearer the mountain; the ſteps leading up to it, being deeply covered with volcanic matter, reſembled the cone of Veſuvius; and the white marble ſtatues on the baluſtrade made a ſingular appearance, peeping from under the black aſhes, which had entirely covered both the baluſtrade and their pedeſtals. The roof of the palace was totally deſtroyed, and the windows were broken; but the houſe itſelf, being ſtrongly built, had not ſuffered much.

We had an opportunity of ſeeing here exactly the quality of the dreadful ſhower, as the volcanic matter, which broke through the roof of the palace, and fell into the garrets on the balconies and in the courts, had not been removed. It was compoſed of the ſcoriæ of freſh lava much vitrified, great and ſmall, mixed with fragments of ancient ſolid lavas of different ſorts: many pieces were enveloped by the new lava, which formed a cruſt about them; and others were

* Theſe maſſes were formed of the liquid lava, the exterior parts of which had become black and porous by cooling in the long traverſe they had made through the air, whilſt the interior parts, leſs expoſed, retained an extreme heat, and were perfectly red.

were only ſlightly varniſhed by the freſh lava. Theſe kind of ſtones being very compact, and ſome weighing eight or ten pounds, muſt have fallen with greater force than the heavier ſcoriæ, which were very porous, and had the great ſurface above mentioned.

The palace of Ottaiano is built on a thick ſtratum of ancient lava, which ran from the mountain of Somma when in its active volcanic ſtate. Under this ſtratum we were ſhewn three grottoes, from which iſſues a conſtant extreme cold wind, and at times with impetuoſity, and a noiſe like water daſhing upon rocks. They are ſhut up with doors like cellars, and are made uſe of as ſuch, as alſo to keep proviſions freſh, and to cool liquors. I had never ſeen theſe ventaroli before. In my letter to Dr Matty upon the nature of the ſoil round Naples, I have mentioned others of the ſame kind that I had met with on Veſuvius, Ætna, and in the iſland of Iſchia *.

We obſerved, that the tract of country completely covered with a ſtratum of the volcanic matter above mentioned, was about two miles and a half broad, and as much in length, in which ſpace the vines and fruit-trees were totally ſtripped of their leaves and fruit, and had the appearance of being quite burnt up; but, to my great ſurpriſe, having viſited that country again two days ago, I ſaw thoſe very trees, which were apple, pear, peach, and apricot, in bloſſom again, and ſome with the fruit already formed, and of the ſize of hazel-nuts. The vines there had alſo put forth freſh leaves, and were in bloom. Many foxes, hares, and other game, were deſtroyed by the fiery ſhower in the diſtrict of Somma and Ottaiano †.

His Sicilian Majeſty, whoſe goodneſs of heart inclines him on all occaſions to ſhew his benevolence, and aſſiſt the unfortunate, has ordered a conſiderable ſum of money to be diſtributed among the unhappy ſufferers of Ottaiano and its neighbourhood.

On the 18th of September I went upon Mount Veſuvius, accompanied by Lord Herbert and my uſual guide. We could not poſſibly reach its crater, being covered with a thick ſmoke, too ſulphureous and offenſive to be encountered: neither would it have been prudent to have ventured up had there not been that impediment, as it was evident, from the loud reports we heard from time to time, that there exiſted ſtill a great fermentation within the bowels of the volcano. We therefore contented ourſelves with examining the effects of the late extraordinary eruption on its cone, and in the valley between it and the mountain of Somma.

The conical part of Veſuvius is now covered with fragments of lava and ſcoriæ, which makes the aſcent much more difficult and troubleſome than when it was only covered with minute aſhes. The particularity of this laſt eruption was, that the lava, which uſually ran out of the flanks of the volcano, forming caſcades, rivers, and rivulets of liquid fire, was now chiefly thrown up from its crater in the form of a gigantic fountain of fire ‡, which falling ſtill in ſome degree

* At Ceſi, in the Roman ſtate, towards the Adriatic, there are many ſuch ventaroli; and the inhabitants of the town, by means of leaden pipes, conduct the freſh air from them into the very rooms of their houſes, ſo that by turning a cock they can cool them to any degree. Some who have refined ſtill more upon this luxury, by ſmaller pipes, bring this cold air under the dining-table, ſo as to cool the bottle of liquor upon it.

† Having had the honour of being on a ſhooting-party lately with the King of Naples, at the foot of Veſuvius and Somma, ſeveral dead hares were found; and we killed others whoſe backs were quite bare, the fur having been ſinged off of them by the hot aſhes.

‡ Sorentio mentions in his "Iſtoria del Vetuvio," that the volcano in 1676 vented itſelf in the like manner. Such wonderful, violent, and ſudden emiſſions of liquid lava muſt have been occaſioned by ſome accidental and extraordinary cauſe; and I was inclined to think, that a ſudden communication of water with the lava in fuſion might be the occaſion of ſuch a phenomenon; particularly as we know that pools of rain-water have been found formerly in caverns within the bowels of Veſuvius; and that a river, ſuppoſed to be that anciently called Draco, and which was buried by an ancient eruption, burſt out ſome years ago with ſuch force, from under a ſtratum of lava at Torre del Greco, as to be ſufficient to turn mills there. But a late curious experiment, mentioned by Monſ. de Faujais, in his "Recherches ſur le Volcans éteints," p. 176. ſeems to contradict my ſuppoſition; and that water introduced to the furnace of a volcano, finding there a more rarefied air, would not produce an exploſion. Monſ. Deſlaudes, Director of the Royal Manufacture of Looking-glaſs

degree of fuſion, has in a manner caſed up the conical part of Veſuvius with a ſtratum of hard ſcoriæ: on the ſide next the mountain of Somma, that ſtratum is ſurely more than one hundred feet thick, forming a high ridge. The valley between Veſuvius and Somma has received ſuch a prodigious quantity of lava and other volcanic matter during this laſt eruption, that it is raiſed, as is imagined, two hundred and fifty feet or more. Three ſuch eruptions as the laſt would completely fill up the valley, and, by uniting Veſuvius and Somma, form them into one mountain, as they moſt probably were before the great eruption in the reign of Titus. In ſhort, I found the whole face of Veſuvius changed. Thoſe curious channels in which the lava ran in the month of May laſt, are all buried. The volcano appears to have likewiſe increaſed in height; the form of the crater is changed, a great piece of its rim towards Somma being wanting; and on the ſide towards the ſea it is alſo broken. There are ſome very large cracks towards the point of the cone of the volcano, which makes it probable, that more of the borders of the crater will fall in. The ridge of freſh volcanic matter on the cone of Veſuvius towards Somma, and the thick ſtratum in the valley, are likewiſe full of cracks, from which there iſſues a conſtant ſulphureous ſmoke that tinges them and the circumjacent ſcoriæ and cinders with a deep yellow, or ſometimes a white tint. Theſe laſt-mentioned cracks, though deep, do not, as I apprehend, paſs the ſtratum formed by the laſt eruption, and which, from its extreme thickneſs, particularly in the valley, will probably retain a great degree of heat for ſome years to come, as did a thick ſtratum of lava that ran into the foſſa grande in the year 1767.

The number and ſize of the ſtones, or, more properly ſpeaking, of the fragments of lava, which have been thrown out of the volcano in the courſe of the laſt eruption, and which lie ſcattered thick on the cone of Veſuvius, and at the foot of it, is really incredible. The largeſt we meaſured was in circumference no leſs than one hundred and eight Engliſh feet, and ſeventeen feet high. It is a ſolid block, and is much vitrified: in ſome parts of it there are large pieces of pure glaſs, of a brown yellow colour, like that of which our common bottles are made, and throughout its pores ſeem to be filled with perfect vitrifications of the ſame ſort. The ſpot where it alighted is plainly marked by a deep impreſſion almoſt at the foot of the cone of the volcano; and it took three bounds before it ſettled, as is plainly perceived by the marks it has left on the ground, and by the ſtones which it has pounded to atoms under its prodigious weight. When we conſider the enormous ſize and weight of ſuch a ſolid maſs, thrown at leaſt a quarter of a mile clear of the mouth of the volcano, we can but admire the wonderful powers of nature, of which being ſo very ſeldom within the reach of human inſpection, we are in general too apt to judge upon much too ſmall a ſcale.

Another ſolid block of ancient lava, ſixty-ſix feet in circumference, and nineteen feet high, being nearly of a ſpherical ſhape, was thrown out at the ſame time, and lies near the former. This ſtone, which has the marks of having been rounded, nay almoſt poliſhed, by continual rolling in torrents, or on the ſea-ſhore, and which yet has been ſo undoubtedly thrown out of the volcano, may be the ſubject of curious ſpeculations *. Another block of ſolid lava that was thrown much farther, and lies in the valley between the cone of Veſuvius and the hermitage, is ſixteen feet

at St Gobin, made the following experiment in 1768, in the preſence of the Duke de la Rochefoucalt, Monſ. de Faujais, and others. He poured ſome water upon a quantity of glaſs in fuſion, and which had been in that ſtate in the crucible for twelve hours. The water did not occaſion the leaſt fermentation; but, on the contrary, rolled upon its ſurface, without even producing any ſmoke; and after having become ſeemingly red hot, like the metal in fuſion, diſappeared in about three minutes, without having occaſioned the leaſt exploſion. If the great emiſſions of lava above mentioned were not then occaſioned by water mixing with the lava, may not they have been produced by violent ſubterraneous exhalations having forced their way into the cauldron of the volcano, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, replete with matter in fuſion, and blown its whole contents, with what even oppoſed its paſſage, at once into the air?

* Or may not this ſtone be a ſpherical volcanic baſalt, ſuch as one of forty-five feet in circumference, deſcribed by Monſ. Faujais de St Fond, in p. 155. of his curious book on the ſubject of extinguiſhed volcanos?

high,

high, and ninety-two feet in circumference, though it plainly appears, by the large fragments that lie round, and were detached from it by the ſhock of its fall, that it muſt have been twice as conſiderable when in the air.

There are thouſands of very large fragments of different ſpecies of ancient and modern lavas, that lie ſcattered by the late exploſions on the cone of Veſuvius, and in the vallies at its foot; but theſe three were the largeſt of thoſe we meaſured *.

We found alſo many fragments of thoſe volcanic bombs that burſt in the air, as mentioned in the former part of this journal; and ſome entire, having fallen to the ground without burſting. The freſh red-hot and liquid lava having been thrown up with numberleſs fragments of ancient lavas, the latter were often cloſely enveloped by the former; and probably, when ſuch fragments of lava were porous, and full of air-bubbles, as is often the caſe, the extreme outward heat, ſuddenly rarefying the confined air, cauſed an exploſion. When theſe fragments were of a more compact lava, they did not explode, but were ſimply incloſed by the freſh lava, and acquired a ſpherical form by whirling in the air, or rolling down the ſteep ſides of the volcano.

The ſhell or outward coat of the bombs that burſt, and of which we found ſeveral pieces, was always compoſed of freſh lava, in which many ſplinters of the more ancient lava that had been incloſed are ſeen ſticking. I was much pleaſed with this diſcovery, having been greatly puzzled for an explanation of this volcanic operation, which was new to me, and which was very frequent during the eruption of the 9th of Auguſt.

The phenomenon of the natural ſpun glaſs, which fell at Ottaiano with the aſhes on the 5th of Auguſt, was likewiſe clearly explained to me here. I have already mentioned, that the lava thrown up by this eruption was in general more perfectly vitrified than that of any former eruption, which appeared plainly upon a nearer examination of the fragments of freſh lava, the pores of which we generally found full of a pure vitrification, and the ſcoriæ themſelves, upon a cloſe examination with a magnifying glaſs, appeared like a confuſed heap of filaments of a foul vitrification. When a piece of the ſolid freſh lava had been cracked in its fall without ſeparating entirely, we always ſaw capillary fibres of perfect glaſs, reaching from ſide to ſide within the cracks. If I may be allowed a mean compariſon, which, however, conveys the idea of what I wiſh to explain better than any other I can think of, this lava reſembled a rich Parmeſan cheeſe, which, when broken and gently ſeparated, ſpins out tranſparent filaments from the little cells that contained the clammy liquor of which thoſe filaments were compoſed. The natural ſpun glaſs, then, that fell at Ottaiano during this eruption, as well as that which fell in the Iſle of Bourbon in the 1766, muſt have been formed, moſt probably, by the operation of ſuch a ſort of lava as has been juſt deſcribed, cracking and ſeparating in the air at the time of its emiſſion from the craters of the volcanos, and by that means ſpinning out the pure vitrified matter from its pores or cells, the wind at the ſame time carrying off thoſe filaments of glaſs as faſt as they were produced.

I obſerved ſticking to ſome very large fragments of the new lava which were of a cloſe grain, ſome pieces of a ſubſtance, whoſe texture very much reſembled that of a true pumice-ſtone; and, upon a cloſe examination, and having ſeparated them from the lava, I perceived, that this ſubſtance had actually been forced out of the minute pores of the ſolid ſtone itſelf, and was a collection of fine vitreous fibres or filaments, confounded together at the time of their being preſſed out by the contraction of the large fragments of lava in cooling, and which had bent downwards by their own weight. This curious ſubſtance has the lightneſs of a pumice, and reſembles it in every reſpect except being of a darker colour.

When the pores of the freſh ſolid lava were large, and filled with pure vitrified matter, we found that matter ſometimes blown into bubbles on its ſurface, I ſuppoſe, by the air which had been forced out at the time the lava contracted itſelf in cooling: thoſe bubbles, being thin, ſhewed that this volcanic glaſs has the kind of tranſparency of our common glaſs bottles, and is, like them, of a dirty yellow

* We meaſured two other ſtones in the valley between Somma and Veſuvius: the one was twenty-two feet and a half long, thirteen feet and a half broad, and ten feet high; the other, eleven feet and a half high, and ſeventy-two feet in circumference.

yellow colour. I detached with a hammer ſome large pieces of this kind of glaſs as big as my fiſt, which adhered to and was incorporated with ſome of the larger fragments of lava, and, though of the ſame kind, from their thickneſs they appeared perfectly black, and were opaque.

Another particularity is remarkable in the lava of this eruption: many detached pieces of it are in the ſhape of a barley-corn, or of a plum-ſtone, ſmall at each end, and thick in the middle. We picked up ſeveral, and ſaw many more which were too heavy for us to carry off, for they muſt have weighed more than ſixty pounds; ſome of the ſmaller ones did not weigh an ounce. I ſuppoſe them to be drops from the liquid fountain of fire of the 8th of Auguſt, which might very naturally acquire ſuch a form in their fall; but the peaſants in the neighbourhood of Veſuvius are well convinced that they are the thunder-bolts that fell with the volcanic lightning.

We found many of the volcanic bombs, or, properly ſpeaking, round balls of freſh lava, large and ſmall; all of which have a nucleus compoſed of a fragment of more ancient and ſolid lava. There were alſo ſome other curious vitrifications, very different from any I had ever ſeen before, mixed with the late fallen ſhower of huge ſcoriæ and maſſes of lava.

Though I have endeavoured to be as particular and clear as poſſible in the deſcription I have given of the curious ſubſtances produced by the late eruption of Veſuvius, yet, as ſpecimens of thoſe ſubſtances will explain more at one ſight than I can pretend to do by whole pages in writing, I ſhall not fail to ſend you, by the firſt favourable opportunity, a collection of them, which I have ſet apart for that purpoſe, particularly as, I flatter myſelf, they may ſerve to give ſome light into a hitherto obſcure ſubject; I mean, the nature and manner of the formation of pumice-ſtones.

Veſuvius continues to ſmoke conſiderably, and we had a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake yeſterday; ſo that I do not think, notwithſtanding the late eruptions having been ſo very conſiderable, that the volcano has vented itſelf ſo ſufficiently as to remain long quiet.

On the Aſſemblies of Ruſſia.

WHen Catherine Alexowna was made Empreſs of Ruſſia, the women were in an actual ſtate of bondage; but ſhe undertook to introduce mixed aſſemblies, as in other parts of Europe. She altered the womens dreſs, by ſubſtituting the faſhions of England. The women now found themſelves no longer ſhut up in ſeparate apartments, but ſaw company, viſited each other, and were preſent at every entertainment.

But as the laws to this effect were directed to a ſavage people, it is amuſing enough to obſerve the manner in which the ordinances ran. Aſſemblies were quite unknown amongſt them; the Czarina was ſatisfied with introducing them, for ſhe found it impoſſible to render them polite; an ordinance was therefore publiſhed according to their notions of breeding, which is a curioſity.

1. The perſon at whoſe houſe the aſſembly is to be kept, ſhall ſignify the ſame by hanging out a bill, or by giving ſome other public notice, by way of advertiſement to perſons of both ſexes.

2. The aſſembly ſhall not be open ſooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

3. The maſter of the houſe ſhall not be obliged to meet his gueſts, or conduct them out, or to keep them company; but though he is exempt from all this, he is to find the chairs, candles, liquors, and all other neceſſaries the company may aſk for; he is likewiſe to provide them with cards, dice, and every neceſſary of gaming.

4. There ſhall be no fixed hour for coming or going away; it is enough for a perſon to appear in the aſſembly.

5. Every perſon ſhall be free to ſit, walk, or game, as he pleaſes; nor ſhall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle [a pint-bowl full of brandy]. It ſhall likewiſe be ſufficient at entering or retiring to ſalute the company.

6. Perſons of diſtinction, noblemen, ſuperior officers, merchants, and tradeſmen of note, head-workmen, eſpecially carpenters, and perſons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the aſſemblies, as likewiſe their wives and children.

7. A particular place ſhall be aſſigned the footmen, except thoſe of the houſe, that there may be room enough in the apartments deſigned for the aſſembly.

8. No ladies to get drunk on any pretence whatever, nor ſhall gentlemen be drunk before nine o'clock.

9. Ladies who play at forfeitures, queſtions, and commands, &c. ſhall not be noiſy or riotous; no gentleman ſhall attempt to *force* a kiſs, and no perſon ſhall offer to ſtrike a woman in the aſſembly, under pain of future excluſion.

It is by degrees that a country becomes polite. Theſe rules reſemble the breeding of a clown, aukward, but ſincere.

AMERICA. [538.]

We now ſee an account of the battle of Camden [533.] publiſhed by authority, in the New-Jerſey Gazette of Sept. 13. dated, Philadelphia, Sept. 12. viz.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Gates to the Preſident of the Congreſs, dated, Hillſborough, Aug. 20. 1780.

SIR,

In the deepeſt diſtreſs and anxiety of mind, I am obliged to acquaint your Excellency with the defeat of the troops under my command. I arrived, with the Maryland line, the artillery, and the North-Carolina militia, on the 13th inſt. at Rugley, thirteen miles from Camden; took poſt there; and was the next day joined by General Stephens, with 700 militia from Virginia. Col. Sumpter, who was at the Waxaws with 400 South-Carolina militia, had the Sunday before killed and taken near 300 of the enemy, who were poſted at the Hanging Rock. This, and other ſtrokes upon the enemy's advanced poſts, occaſioned their calling in all the outpoſts to Camden. The 15th at day-light I reinforced Col. Sumpter with 300 North Carolina militia, 100 of the Maryland line, and two three pounders from the artillery, having previouſly ordered him down from the Waxaws, and directed, as ſoon as the reinforcements joined him, that he ſhould proceed down the Wateree, oppoſite Camden, intercept any ſtores coming to the enemy, and particularly the troops from Ninety-ſix, who were likewiſe withdrawn from that poſt. This was well executed by Col. Sumpter, as his letter incloſed will ſhew.

Having communicated my plan to the general officers in the afternoon of the 15th inſtant, it was reſolved to march at ten at night, to take poſt in a very advantageous ſituation, with a deep creek in front, ſeven miles from Camden; the heavy baggage, &c. being ordered to march immediately by the Waxaw road. At ten the army began to march in the following order. Col. Armand's legion in front, ſupported on both flanks by Col. Potterfield's regiment, and the light infantry of the militia, the advanced guard of infantry, the Maryland line, with their artillery in front of the brigades, the North Carolina militia, the Virginia militia, the artillery, &c. and the rear-guard. Having marched about five miles, the legion was charged by the enemy's cavalry, and well ſupported on the flanks, as they were ordered, by Col. Potterfield; who beat back the enemy's horſe, and was himſelf unfortunately wounded: but the enemy's infantry advancing with a heavy fire, the troops in front gave way to the firſt Maryland brigade, and a confuſion enſued which took ſome time to regulate. At length, the army was ranged in line of battle, in the following order: General Gill's brigade upon the right, with his right cloſe to a ſwamp, the North-Carolina militia in the centre; and the Virginia militia, with the light infantry, and Potterfield's corps, upon the left; the artillery divided to the brigades; and the firſt Maryland brigade as a corps de reſerve, and to cover the cannon in the road, at a proper diſtance in the rear. Col. Armand's corps were ordered to the left, to ſupport the left flank, and oppoſe the enemy's cavalry. At day-light the enemy attacked and drove in our light party in front; when I ordered the left to advance, and attack the enemy; but to my aſtoniſhment the left wing and North-Carolina militia gave way. Gen. Caſwell and myſelf, aſſiſted by a number of officers, did all in our power to rally the broken troops; but to no purpoſe; for the enemy coming round the left flank of the Maryland diviſion, completed the route of the whole militia, who left the continentals to oppoſe the enemy's whole force. I endeavoured, with Gen. Caſwell, to rally the militia at ſome diſtance, on an advantageous piece of ground; but the enemy's cavalry continuing to haraſs the rear, they ran like a torrent, and bore all before them. Hoping yet, that a few miles in the rear, they might recover from their panic, and again be brought into order, I continued my endeavour; but this likewiſe proved in vain.

The militia having taken the woods in all directions, I concluded with Gen. Caſwell, to retire towards Charlotte. I got here late in the night; but reflecting there was no proſpect of collecting a force at that place adequate to the defence of the country, I proceeded with all poſſible diſpatch hither, to endeavour to fall upon ſome plan of defence, in conjunction with the legiſlative body of the ſtate. I ſhall immediately diſpatch a flag to Lord Cornwallis, to know the ſituation of our wounded, and the number and condition of the priſoners in his hands."

Copy

Copy of a letter from Col. Sumpter, to Gen. Gates, dated Wateree Ferry, Aug. 15. 1780.

" Dear General,

I have juft time to inform you, that early this morning I took poffeffion of all the paffe-ways over the Wateree river, from Elkinfes Ford to Mr Whitears Ferry, five miles below Camden. The enemy had guards at many different places upon the river, all of which were evacuated laft night or this morning, and the guards ordered into Camden, except thofe at Wateree Ferry, which was continued on both fides of the river, of which the guard upon the weft fide was furprifed by a party of my men, who killed feven and took about thirty prifoners, among which was Col. Cary, their commander, together with thirty-eight waggons, loaded with corn, rum, &c. alfo a number of horfes The boats are all upon the oppofite fide of the river, the ground upon this fide is very bad; the enemy keep up a conftant fire, but I have received no damage yet. I intend to keep poffeffion if I can, until I am honoured with your Excellency's further command. I fhould not have been fo precipitate in my movements, but forefaw the exceffive difadvantage that would refult from their having the communication open, whereby they were conftantly receiving both men and provifions.

The number of troops, regulars I mean, do not exceed 12,000, and not as many as 1000 of the militia, who are generally fickly and much difpirited; there is a reinforcement faid to be upon the road from town, will arrive in two days, the number about 500.

As foon as poffible I will give you a more particular account of what is paffing. I am, dear General, with the greateft refpect, your Excellency's moft obedient humble fervant, THOMAS SUMPTER.

His Excellency General Gates.

P. S. I have the pleafure to inform your Excellency, that I have this inftant made about feventy prifoners, all Britifh, fix waggons, baggage, &c. juft from Ninety fix; many of the prifoners are ficke."

Extract of a letter from Governor Nafh, to the Delegates of North Carolina, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 23. 1780.

" Since our late defeat near Camden, I delayed writing till I could give you fome certain account of that unhappy affair. The militia, except one North-Carolina regiment, commanded on the occafion by Col. Dixon, of the regulars, gave way on the firft fire, and fled with the utmoft precipitation. The regulars and the regiment juft mentioned, bravely ftood, and puthed bayonets to the laft. By the defertion of the militia, the enemy were able to turn the left of the ftanding troops, and to bend their whole force againft them. The conflict was obftinate and bloody, and lafted for fifteen minutes. After our brave troops had retreated from the ground, they were fiercely charged by a party of Britifh horfe, which they repulfed; and, to their immortal honour, made good their retreat. Gen. Cafwell, has fent in a flag, and a furgeon to attend the wounded. As yet we have no particular account of the fate of the miffing, except of a few principal officers: among thefe is the Baron de Kalbe, faid to be mortally wounded. Generals Gift, Smallwood, Stephens, Rutherford, Butler, and Gregory, are fafe; fo is Col. Gunby, who was faid to be killed. To add to our misfortunes, Col. Sumpter, who the day before the action captured a party of the Britifh, with forty waggons, was the day after the action overtaken and furprifed near the Hanging-Rock, by a party of the Britifh horfe. They came on him fo unprepared, as to oblige him and his men to fly to the woods, leaving their prifoners, waggons, and often their arms behind them. Gen. Stephens writes to Gen. Gates, that he has collected between feven and eight hundred of Virginia militia and State troops. Gen. Cafwell made a ftand at Charlotte, near the boundary line, and called in upwards of 1000 freth men. Thefe he added to Col. Sumpter's party of about 700, and gave him the command of the whole, whilft he came here. I have ordered out three regiments from this diftrict, and mean to put them under the command of General Sumner, and the officers of the three regular regiments of this State, fo that I hope in a few days we fhall be able to affume a tolerable good countenance."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Gates to the Prefident of Congrefs, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 30. 1780.

" SIR,

I have the honour to inclofe to your

Excellency, for the peruſal of Congreſs, my letter of this date to General Waſhington.

Extract from the incloſed letter to Gen. Waſhington, dated Hillſborough, Aug. 30. 1780.

" Since my public letter to Congreſs, I have been able to collect authentic returns of the killed, wounded and miſſing of the officers of the Maryland line, Delaware regiment, artilleriſts, and thoſe of the legion under Col. Armand. They are incloſed.

The militia broke ſo early in the day, and ſcattered in ſo many directions upon their retreat, that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy. By the firmneſs and bravery of the Continental troops, the victory is far from bloodleſs on the part of the foe, they having upwards of 500 men, with officers in proportion, killed and wounded [487, 8.]. Lord Cornwallis remained with his army at Camden when I received the laſt accounts from thence. Two days after the action of the 16th, Fortune ſeemed determined to continue to diſtreſs us; for Col. Sumpter, having marched near forty miles up the river Wateree, halted with the waggons and priſoners he had taken on the 15th. By ſome indiſcretion, the men were ſurpriſed, cut off from their arms, the whole routed, and the waggons and priſoners retaken [487.]. —Col. Sumpter, ſince his ſurpriſe and defeat up the weſt ſide of the Wateree, has reinſtated and increaſed his corps to upwards of 1000 men. I have directed him to continue to haraſs the enemy up that ſide; Lord Cornwallis will therefore be cautious how he makes any conſiderable movement to the eaſtward, while this corps remains in force upon his left flank, and the main army is in a manner cantoned in his front. Anxious for the public good, I ſhall continue my unwearied endeavours to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy, to reinſtate our affairs, to recommence an offenſive war, and recover our loſſes in theſe ſouthern ſtates.

The incloſed return is as follows.

Liſt of the Continental officers killed, captivated, wounded, and miſſing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th of Auguſt, 1780.

Killed: The Hon. Maj.-Gen. the Baron de Kalbe; Capt. Williams, 6th Maryland regiment; Capt. Duvall, 2d ditto; Lieut. Donovan, 6th ditto; Lieut. and Adj. Coleman, artillery.

Wounded: Capt' Somervell, 6th Maryland regiment; Gibſon, 5th ditto; Roun, Virginia-State artillery; Lieut' Duvall, 3d Maryland regiment; Sears, ditto; Enſ. Fickle, 7th.

Priſoners: Lt-Col. Woolford, 5th Maryland regiment, wounded; Lt Col. Vaughan, Delaware; Lt-Col. Potterfield, Virginia-State, wounded; Lt-Col. du Buſon, A. D. Camp Gen. Kalbe ditto; Majors Winder, 1ſt Maryland regiment; Penton, Delaware regiment; Pinckney, A. D. Camp Gen. Gates, wounded; Capt[s] Brice, 3d Maryland regiment; Hoops, 5th ditto; Lynch, 5th, Hamilton, 5th, Hardman, 2d, wounded; Smith, 3d ditto; Dorſet, artillery ditto; Lieut' Brune, legion ditto; Rhoads, Delaware regiment; Lamout ditto; Capt.-Lieut. Waters, artillery; Lieut'. Shoemaker, 4th Maryland regiment, wounded; Hanſon, 4th ditto, ditto; Norris, 6th ditto, ditto; Wallace, artillery; Foot legion, Moſely, artillery; Doll, Delaware regiment; Skillington, ditto; Lieut. and Adj. Penvie, ditto; Enſ[s] Burgis, 4th Maryland regiment; Roach, Delaware regiment; Volunteers, Nelſon, 6th Maryland regiment, wounded; Rutledge, 4th ditto.

Miſſing: Capt' Morris, 7th Maryland regiment, wounded; Gaſſaway, 2d ditto; Lieut. Gaſſaway, 2d ditto; Capt. Meredith, artillery; Capt.-Lieut. Blair, ditto.

" SIR,

The above is the moſt accurate return I can obtain at preſent—thoſe who have received ſlight contuſions, which do not hinder their doing duty, are not included.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
O. H. WILLIAMS.

Hillsborough, Aug. 29. 1780.

" N. B. Seven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland diviſion have rejoined the army. An exact return thereof ſhall be ſent by the next conveyance. HORATIO GATES.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

" In Congreſs, June 25. 1780.

Whereas it has been reported, in order to ſeduce the States of South Carolina and Georgia from their allegiance to theſe United States, that a treaty of peace between America and Great Britain was about to take place, in which theſe two States would be ceded to G. Britain;

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid report is infidious, and utterly void of founda-

foundation; that this confederacy is moſt ſacredly pledged to ſupport the liberty and independency of every one of its members; and, in a firm reliance on the divine bleſſing, will unremittingly perſevere in their exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and for the recovery and preſervation of any and every part of theſe United States, that has been or may hereafter be invaded or poſſeſſed by the common enemy.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

"*London, Nov.* 25. Letters received by the laſt packet from New York, repreſent the ſituation of the unhappy priſoners remaining of Gen. Burgoyne's army as truly pitiable. They are marched to the furtheſt extremity of the American territories, under the Allegany mountains, 400 miles from the coaſt, almoſt ſtarved and naked, having nothing but Indian bread for their ſubſiſtence. The bills upon their friends and agents at New York are reduced 50 per cent. and frequently never returned at all."

Maj.-Gen. Arnold, a diſtinguiſhed officer in the American ſervice, has deſerted them, and joined the King's troops; —with the loſs, however, which is greatly to be lamented, of a very deſerving Britiſh officer. —— As accounts of this tranſaction are publiſhed by authority, and therefore may be depended on, we ſhall give them fully.

Capt. St George, one of Gen. Clinton's aids-de-camps, who arrived from New York in the Fortunée frigate, brought a letter from his Excellency to Ld George Germain, dated, New York, Oct. 12. which appeared in the London Gazette of Nov. 14. — and of which we here give an extract, viz.

"IN my ſeparate letter of yeſterday's date, I had the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that the American Major-General Arnold had quitted the rebel-ſervice, and joined the King's ſtandard; and I at the ſame time gave your Lordſhip a circumſtantial detail of the reaſons that induced him to take this ſtep, as well as of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which I had the moſt ſanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greateſt good conſequences to his Majeſty's ſervice, but which terminated moſt fatally for Major André, my Adjutant-General, who, being taken priſoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their ſentence to ſuffer death; which ſentence was ordered by the rebel General Waſhington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 2d inſtant. I ſincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable aſſiſtant to me, and promiſed to be an honour to his country, as well as an ornament to his profeſſion."

The ſubſequent letters &c. were publiſhed at Philadelphia by order of Congreſs.

"*Gen. Waſhington to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated, Robinſon's Houſe, in the Highlands, Sept.* 26. —SIR, I have the honour to inform Congreſs, that I arrived here yeſterday about twelve o'clock, on my return from Hartford. Some hours previous to my arrival, Maj.-Gen. Arnold went from his quarters, which were at this place, and, as it was ſuppoſed, over the river to the garriſon at Weſt Point; whither I proceeded myſelf, in order to viſit the poſt. I found Gen. Arnold had not been there during the day; and, on my return to his quarters, he was ſtill abſent. In the mean time, a packet had arrived from Lt-Col. Jamieſon, announcing the capture of a John Anderſon, who was endeavouring to go to New York with ſeveral intereſting and important papers, all in the hand-writing of Gen. Arnold. This was alſo accompanied with a letter from the priſoner, avowing himſelf to be Major John André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army, relating the manner of his capture, and endeavouring to ſhew that he did not come under the deſcription of a ſpy. From theſe ſeveral circumſtances, and information that the General ſeemed to be thrown into ſome degree of agitation on receiving a letter a little time before he went from his quarters, I was led to conclude immediately that he had heard of Major André's captivity, and that he would, if poſſible, eſcape to the enemy; and accordingly took ſuch meaſures as appeared the moſt probable to apprehend him; but he had embarked in a barge, and proceeded down the river, under a flag, to the Vulture ſhip of war, which lay at ſome miles below Stoney and Verplanks point. He wrote me a letter after he got on board. Major André is not arrived yet; but I hope he is ſecure, and that he will be here to-day. I have been, and am taking precautions, which I truſt will prove effectual, to prevent the important conſequences which this conduct on the part of Gen. Arnold was intend-

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ed to produce. I do not know the party that took Major André; but it is ſaid that it conſiſted only of a few militia, who acted in ſuch a manner upon the occaſion, as does them the higheſt honour, and proves them to be men of great virtue. As ſoon as I know their names, I ſhall take pleaſure in tranſmitting them to Congreſs."

"*Major André to Gen. Waſhington.*

"SIR, Salem, Sept. 24. 1780.

What I have as yet ſaid concerning myſelf, was in the juſtifiable attempt to be extricated; I am too little accuſtomed to duplicity to have ſucceeded.

I beg your Excellency will be perſuaded, that no alteration in the temper of my mind, or apprehenſion for my ſafety, induces me to take the ſtep of addreſſing you; but that it is to ſecure myſelf from an imputation of having aſſumed a mean character for treacherous purpoſes or ſelf-intereſt: A conduct incompatible with the principles that actuated me, as well as with my condition in life.

It is to vindicate my fame that I ſpeak, and not to ſolicit ſecurity.

The perſon in your poſſeſſion is Major John André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army.

The influence of one commander in the army of his adverſary is an advantage taken in war. A correſpondence for this purpoſe I held, as confidential (in the preſent inſtance) with his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

To favour it, I agreed to meet, upon ground not within poſts of either army, a perſon who was to give me intelligence. I came up in the Vulture man of war for this effect, and was fetched by a boat from the ſhore to the beach: being there, I was told, that the approach of day would prevent my return; and that I muſt be concealed until the next night. I was in my regimentals, and had fairly riſked my perſon.

Againſt my ſtipulation, my intention, and without my knowledge beforehand, I was conducted within one of your poſts. Your Excellency may conceive my ſenſation on this occaſion; and well imagine how much more I muſt have been affected, by a refuſal to reconduct me back the next night as I had been brought. Thus become a priſoner, I had to concert my eſcape; I *quitted my uniform*, and was paſſed another way in the night without the American poſts to neutral ground; and informed, I was beyond all armed parties, and left to preſs for New York. I was taken at Tarry-town by ſome volunteers.

Thus, as I have had the honour to relate, was I betrayed (being Adjutant-General of the Britiſh army) into the vile condition of an enemy in diſguiſe within your poſts.

Having avowed myſelf a Britiſh officer, I have nothing to reveal but what relates to myſelf, which is true on the honour of an officer and a gentleman.

The requeſt I have to make to your Excellency, and I am conſcious that I addreſs myſelf well, is, that in any rigour policy may dictate, a decency of conduct towards me may mark, that though unfortunate, I am branded with nothing diſhonourable; as no motive could be mine but the ſervice of my king, and as I was involuntarily an impoſtor.

Another requeſt is, that I may be permitted to write an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton, and another to a friend for cloaths and linen.

I take the liberty to mention the condition of ſome gentlemen at Charleſtown, who being either on parole or under protection, were engaged in a conſpiracy againſt us. Though their ſituation is not ſimilar, they are objects who may be ſent in exchange for me, or are perſons whom the treatment I receive might affect.

It is no leſs, Sir, in a confidence in the generoſity of your mind, than on account of your ſuperior ſtation, that I have choſen to importune you with this letter.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN ANDRE, Adj.-Gen.

His Excellency, Gen. Waſhington, &c. &c."

"*Gen. Arnold to Gen. Waſhington, dated on board the Vulture, Sept. 25.* — SIR, The heart which is conſcious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a ſtep which the world may cenſure as wrong. I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country ſince the commencement of the preſent unhappy conteſt between Great Britain and the Colonies; the ſame principle of love to my country actuates my preſent conduct, however it may appear inconſiſtent to the world, who very ſeldom judge right of any man's actions.

I have no favour to aſk for myſelf; I have too often experienced the ingratitude

tude of my country to attempt it: but from the known humanity of your Excellency, I am induced to aſk your protection for Mrs Arnold, from every inſult and injury that a miſtaken vengeance of my country may expoſe her to. It ought to fall only on me; ſhe is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg ſhe may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me, as ſhe may chuſe. From your Excellency I have no fears on her account, but ſhe may ſuffer from the miſtaken fury of the country.

I have to requeſt that the incloſed letter may be delivered to Mrs Arnold, and ſhe permitted to write to me.

I have alſo to aſk that my cloaths and baggage, which are of little conſequence, may be ſent to me: if required, their value ſhall be paid in money.

I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem, your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant.

B. ARNOLD.

N. B. In juſtice to the gentlemen of my family, Colonel Warrick and Major Franks, I think myſelf in honour bound to declare, that they, as well as Joſhua Smith, Eſq; (who I know is ſuſpected), are totally ignorant of any tranſactions of mine, that they had reaſon to believe were injurious to the public."

Lieut. Robinſon, Colonel of Loyal Americans, to Gen. Waſhington, dated, Vulture, off Sinſink, Sept. 25.—SIR, I am this moment informed, that Major André, Adjutant-General of his Majeſty's army in America, is detained as a priſoner by the army under your command; it is therefore incumbent on me to inform you of the manner of his falling into your hands: He went up with a flag at the requeſt of Gen. Arnold, on public buſineſs with him, and had his permit to return by land to New York. Under theſe circumſtances Major André cannot be detained by you, without the greateſt violation of flags, and contrary to the cuſtom and uſage of all nations; and, as I imagine you will ſee this matter in the ſame point of view as I do, I muſt deſire you will order him to be ſet at liberty, and allowed to return immediately. Every ſtep Major André took, was by the advice and direction of Gen. Arnold, even that of taking a feigned name, and of courſe not liable to cenſure for it. I am, Sir, not forgetting our former acquaintance, your very humble ſervant."

"*Gen. Arnold to Gen. Clinton, dated, New York, Sept. 26.*—SIR, In anſwer to your Excellency's meſſage, reſpecting your Adjutant General, Major André, and deſiring my idea of the reaſons why he is detained, being under my paſſports, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that I apprehend a few hours muſt return Major André to your Excellency's orders, as that officer is aſſuredly under the protection of a flag of truce ſent by me to him for the purpoſe of a converſation, which I requeſted to hold with him relating to myſelf, and which I wiſhed to communicate, through that officer, to your Excellency.—— I commanded at the time at Weſt Point, and had an undoubted right to ſend my flag of truce for Major André, who came to me under that protection; and having held my converſation with him, I delivered him confidential papers in my own hand-writing, to deliver to your Excellency: thinking it much properer he ſhould return by land, I directed him to make uſe of the feigned name of John Anderſon, under which he had by my direction come on ſhore, and gave him my paſſports to go to the White Plains on his way to New York. This officer cannot therefore fail of being immediately ſent to New York, as he was invited to a converſation with me, for which I ſent him a flag of truce, and finally gave him paſſports for his ſafe return to your Excellency; all which I had then a right to do, being in the actual ſervice of America, under the orders of Gen. Waſhington, and commanding general at Weſt Point and its dependencies.—I have the honour to be, &c."

"*Gen. Clinton to Gen. Waſhington, dated, New York, Sept. 26.*—SIR, Being informed, that the King's Adjutant-General in America has been ſtopped, under Maj.-Gen. Arnold's paſſports, and is detained a priſoner in your Excellency's army, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that I permitted Major André to go to Maj.-Gen. Arnold, at the particular requeſt of that General officer. You will perceive, Sir, by the incloſed paper, that a flag of truce was ſent to receive Major André, and paſſports granted for his return. I therefore can have no doubt but your Excellency will immediately direct, that this officer have permiſſion

miſſion to return to my orders at New York. I have the honour to be, &c."

" *Proceedings of a board of General officers, held by order of his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America, reſpecting Major André, Adjutant-General of the Britiſh Army, Sept.* 29. 1780, *at Tappan, in the ſtate of New York.*

PRESENT,

Maj.-Gen. GREEN, Preſident.

Maj.-Gen. Ld Stirling	Brig.-Gen. Knox
Maj.-Gen. St Clair	Brig.-Gen. Glover
Maj.-Gen. the Marquis de la Fayette	Brig.-Gen. Paterſon
Maj.-Gen. Howe	Brig.-Gen. Hand
Maj.-Gen. the Baron de Steuben	Brig.-Gen. Huntington
Brig.-Gen. Parſons	Brig.-Gen. Starke
Brig.-Gen. Clinton	John Laurens, Judge Advocate-General

Maj. André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army, was brought before the board, and the following letter from Gen. Waſhington to the board, dated, Head-quarters, Tappan, Sept. 29. 1780, was laid before them, and read.

" Gentlemen,

Maj. André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army, will be brought before you for your examination. He came within our lines in the night, on an interview with Maj.-Gen. Arnold, and in an aſſumed character, and was taken within our lines, in a diſguiſed habit, with a paſs under a feigned name, and with the incloſed papers concealed upon him. After a careful examination, you will be pleaſed, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to report a preciſe ſtate of his caſe, together with your opinion of the light in which he ought to be conſidered, and the puniſhment that ought to be inflicted. The Judge-Advocate will attend to aſſiſt in the examination, who has ſundry other papers relative to this matter, which he will lay before the board.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Board of General Officers,
convened at Tappan."

The names of the officers compoſing the board were read to Major André; and on his being aſked, whether he confeſſed the matters contained in the letter from his Excellency Gen. Waſhington to the Board, or denied them, *he ſaid, in addition to his letter to Gen. Waſhington, dated Salem, Sept.* 24. 1780, which was read to the Board, and acknowledged by Major André to have been written by him, which letter is as follows, [above inſerted, dated, Salem, Sept. 24.], — That he came on ſhore from the Vulture ſloop of war *in the night* of the 21ſt of September inſtant, ſomewhere under the Haverſtraw Mountain: That the boat he came on ſhore in carried *no flag*; that he had on a ſurtout coat over his regimentals, and that he wore his ſurtout coat when he was taken: That he met Gen. Arnold on the ſhore, and had an interview with him there. He alſo ſaid, that when he left the Vulture ſloop of war, it was underſtood he was to return that night; but it was then doubted; and if he could not return, he was promiſed to be *concealed on ſhore* in a place of ſafety, until the next *night*, when he was to return in the ſame manner he came on ſhore; and when the next day came, he was ſolicitous to get back, and made inquiries in the courſe of the day how he ſhould return; when he was informed he could not return that way, and he muſt take the route he did afterwards. He alſo ſaid, that the firſt notice he had of his being within any *of our poſts*, was, being challenged by the ſentry, which was the firſt night he was on ſhore. He alſo ſaid, that the evening of the 22d of September inſtant, he paſſed *King's Ferry, between our poſts of Stoney and Verplanks Points*, in the *dreſs he is at preſent in, and which he ſaid was not his regimentals*; and which dreſs he procured after he landed from the Vulture, and when he was *within our poſts*; and that he was proceeding to New York, but was taken on his way at Tarry-town, as he mentioned in his letter on Saturday the 23d of September inſtant *, about nine o'clock in the morning.

The following papers were laid before the Board, and ſhewed to Major André; who confeſſed to the Board, that they were found on him when he was taken; and ſaid they were concealed in his boot, except the paſs.

A paſs from Gen. Arnold to *John Anderſon*, which *name* Maj. André *acknowledged he aſſumed.*

Artillery Orders, Sept. 5. 1780.

Eſtimate of the force at Weſt Point and its dependencies, Sept. 1780.

* [This letter does not ſeem to be printed.]

Eſtimate

Eſtimate of men to man the works at Weſt Point, &c.

Return of ordnance at Weſt Point, Sept. 1780.

Remarks on works at Weſt Point.

Copy of a ſtate of matters laid before a council of war, by his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, held the 6th of September 1780.

A letter ſigned *John Anderſon*, dated Sept. 7. 1780, to Col. Sheldon *, was alſo laid before the Board, and ſhewed to Maj. André: which he *acknowledged* to have been written by *him*, and is as follows.

"Sir, New York, Sept. 7. 1780.

I am told *my name* is made known to you, and that I may hope your indulgence in permitting me to meet a friend near your out-poſts. I will endeavour to obtain permiſſion to go out *with a flag*, which will be ſent to Dobb's ferry on Monday next, the 11th, at twelve o' clock, when I ſhall be happy to meet Mr G—— †. Should I not be allowed to go, the officer who is to command the eſcort, between whom and myſelf no diſtinction need be made, can ſpeak on the affair.

Let me intreat you, Sir, to favour a matter ſo intereſting to the parties concerned, and which is of ſo private a nature, that the public on neither ſide can be injured by it.

I ſhall be happy on my part, of doing any act of kindneſs to you, in a family or property concern of a ſimilar nature.

I truſt I ſhall not be detained; but ſhould any old grudge be a cauſe for it, I ſhould rather riſk that, than neglect the buſineſs in queſtion, *or aſſume a myſterious character*, to carry on an innocent affair; and, as friends have adviſed, get to your lines by ſtealth.

I am, Sir, with all regard, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

Colonel Sheldon."

Major André obſerved, that this letter could be of no force in the caſe in queſtion, as it was written in New York, when he was under the orders of Gen. Clinton; but that it tended to prove that it was not his intention to come within our lines.

The Board having interrogated Major André about his conception of coming on ſhore under the function of a flag, *he ſaid, that it was impoſſible for him to ſuppoſe he came on ſhore under that function*; and added, that if he came on ſhore under that function, he certainly might have returned under it.

Major André having acknowledged the preceding facts, and being aſked, whether he had any thing to ſay reſpecting them, anſwered, he left them to operate with the Board.

The examination of Major André being concluded, he was remanded into cuſtody.

The following letters were laid before the Board and read:—Benedict Arnold's letter to Gen. Waſhington, dated September 25. 1780; Col. Robinſon's letter to Gen. Waſhington, dated September 25. 1780; and Gen. Clinton's letter, dated the 26th of September 1780, (incloſing a letter of the ſame date from Benedict Arnold), to Gen. Waſhington, [all above inſerted.]

The Board having conſidered the letter from his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, reſpecting Major André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army, the confeſſion of Major André, and the papers produced to them,—*Report* to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following facts which appear to them relative to Major André.

Firſt, That he came on ſhore from the Vulture ſloop of war, in the *night* of the 21ſt of September inſtant, on an interview with Gen. Arnold, *in a private and ſecret manner.*

Secondly, *That he changed his dreſs within our lines; and under a feigned name, and in a diſguiſed habit*, paſſed our *works at*

* Leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed that Col. Sheldon, to whom the above letter is addreſſed, was privy to the plot carrying on by Gen. Arnold, it is to be obſerved, that the letter was found among Arnold's papers, and had been tranſmitted by Col. Sheldon; who, it appears from a letter on the 9th of September to Arnold, which incloſed it, had never heard of John Anderſon before. Arnold, in his anſwer on the 10th, acknowledged he had not communicated it to him, though he had informed him that he expected a perſon would come from New York, for the purpoſe of bringing him intelligence.

† It appears, by the ſame letter, that Arnold had written to Mr Anderſon, under the ſignature of Guſtavus. His words are, "I was obliged to write with great caution to him, my letter was ſigned Guſtavus, to prevent any diſcovery, in caſe it fell into the hands of the enemy."

Stoney and Verplanks Points, the evening of the twenty-ſecond of September inſtant, and was taken the morning of the twenty-third of September inſtant, *at Tarry-town, in a diſguiſed habit*, being then on his way to New York; *and when taken*, he had in his poſſeſſion ſeveral papers, which contained intelligence *for the enemy*.

The Board having maturely conſidered theſe facts, *Do alſo report* to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, That Major André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army, ought to be conſidered as a SPY from the enemy; and that, agreeable to the law and uſage of nations, it is their opinion, he ought to ſuffer death.

Nathaniel Green, Maj.-Gen. Preſident.

Stirling, M. G.	John Starke, B. G.
R. Howe, M. G.	Edw. Hand, B. G.
Ar St Clair, M. G.	Sam. H. Parſons, B.G.
La Fayette, M. G.	John Glover, B. G.
Steuben, M. G.	Artillery.
H. Knox, B. G.	J. Huntington, B. G.
James Clinton, B. G.	J. Lawrens, J. A. G.
John Paterſon, B. G.	

"*Lt-Gen. James Robertſon to Gen. Waſhington, dated, New York, Sept.* 20. — SIR, Perſuaded that you are inclined rather to promote than prevent the civilities and acts of humanity which the rules of war permit between civilized nations, I find no difficulty in repreſenting to you, that ſeveral letters and meſſages ſent from hence, have been diſregarded, are unanſwered, and the flags of truce that carried them detained. As I ever have treated all flags of truce with civility and reſpect, I have a right to hope, that you will order my complaint to be immediately redreſſed. — Major André, who viſited an officer commanding in a diſtrict at his own deſire, and acted in every circumſtance agreeable to his direction, I find is detained a priſoner: my friendſhip for him leads me to fear, he may ſuffer ſome inconvenience for want of neceſſaries; I wiſh to be allowed to ſend him a few, and ſhall take it as a favour, if you will be pleaſed to permit his ſervant to deliver them. In Sir Henry Clinton's abſence, it becomes a part of my duty to make this repreſentation and requeſt. — I am, &c."

"*Gen. Waſhington to Gen. Robertſon, dated, Tappan, Sept.* 30. — SIR, I have juſt received your letter of the 29th. Any delay which may have attended your flags, has proceeded from accident, and the peculiar circumſtances of the occaſion, — not from any intentional neglect or violation. The letter that admitted of an anſwer, has received one as early as it could be given with propriety, tranſmitted by a flag this morning. As to meſſages, I am uninformed of any that have been ſent. — The neceſſaries for Major André will be delivered to him, agreeable to your requeſt. — I am, &c."

Gen. Waſhington to Gen. Clinton.

"SIR, Head Quarters, Sept. 30. 1780.

IN anſwer to your Excellency's letter of the 26th inſtant, which I had the honour to receive, I am to inform you, that Major André was taken under ſuch circumſtances as would have juſtified the moſt ſummary proceedings againſt him. I determined, however, to refer his caſe to the examination and deciſion of a board of General officers; who have reported, on his free and voluntary confeſſion and letters, "That he came on ſhore from the Vulture ſloop of war, in the night of the 21ſt of September," &c. &c. as in the report of the board of General officers.

From theſe proceedings, it is evident, Major André was employed in the execution of meaſures very foreign to the objects of flags of truce, and ſuch as they were never meant to authoriſe or countenance in the moſt diſtant degree; and this gentleman confeſſed, with the greateſt candour, in the courſe of his examination, "That it was impoſſible for him to ſuppoſe he came on ſhore under the ſanction of a flag."

I have the honour to be your Excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton."

A letter from Major André to Gen. Clinton was tranſmitted in this letter of Gen. Waſhington, viz.

"SIR, Tappan, Sept. 29. 1780.

Your Excellency is doubtleſs already appriſed of the manner in which I was taken, and poſſibly of the ſerious light in which my conduct is conſidered, and the rigorous determination that is impending.

Under theſe circumſtances, I have obtained Gen. Waſhington's permiſſion to ſend you this letter; the object of which is, to remove from your breaſt any ſuſpicion that I could imagine I was bound by your Excellency's orders, to expoſe myſelf

myſelf to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's poſts, and of changing my dreſs, which led me to my preſent ſituation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route which I took to return, was impoſed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me.

I am perfectly tranquil in mind, and prepared for any fate, to which an honeſt zeal for my king's ſervice may have devoted me.

In addreſſing myſelf to your Excellency on this occaſion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear you, recurs to me. With all the warmth of my heart, I give you thanks for your Excellency's profuſe kindneſs to me; and I ſend you the moſt earneſt wiſhes for your welfare, which a faithful, affectionate, and reſpectful attendant can frame.

I have a mother and three ſiſters, to whom the value of my commiſſion would be an object, as the loſs of Grenada has much affected their income. It is needleſs to be more explicit on this ſubject; I am perſuaded of your Excellency's goodneſs.

I receive the greateſt attention from his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, and from every perſon under whoſe charge I happen to be placed.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt reſpectful attachment, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN ANDRE,
Adjutant-General.

His Excellency Sir H. Clinton, K. B. &c."

Gen. Clinton to Gen. Waſhington.

"SIR, New York, Sept. 30. 1780.

From your Excellency's letter of this date, I am perſuaded the board of General officers, to whom you referred the caſe of Major André, cannot have been rightly informed of all the circumſtances on which a judgement ought to be formed. I think it of the higheſt moment to humanity that your Excellency ſhould be perfectly appriſed of the ſtate of this matter, before you proceed to put that judgement in execution.

For this reaſon I ſhall ſend his Excellency Lt-Gen. Robertſon, and two other gentlemen, to give you a true ſtate of facts, and to declare to you my ſentiments and reſolutions. They will ſet out to-morrow as early as the wind and tide will permit, and wait near Dobb's Ferry for your permiſſion and ſafe-conduct, to meet your Excellency, or ſuch perſons as you may appoint, to converſe with them on this ſubject.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

H. CLINTON.

P. S. The Hon. Andrew Elliot, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon. William Smith, Chief Juſtice of this Province, will attend his Excellency Lt-Gen. Robertſon. H. C.

His Excellency Gen. Waſhington."

Lt-Gen. Robertſon, Mr Elliot, and Mr Smith, came up in a flag-veſſel to Dobb's Ferry, agreeable to the above letter. The two laſt were not ſuffered to land. Gen. Robertſon was permitted to come on ſhore, and was met by Maj.-Gen. Greene; who verbally reported, that Gen. Robertſon mentioned to him in ſubſtance what is contained in his letter of the 2d of October to Gen. Waſhington, viz.

"SIR, {*Greyhound ſchooner, Flag of Truce, Dobb's Ferry, Oct. 2. 1780.*

A note I have from Gen. Greene, leaves me in doubt, if his memory had ſerved him to relate to you, with exactneſs, the ſubſtance of the converſation that had paſſed between him and myſelf, on the ſubject of Major André. In an affair of ſo much conſequence to my friend, to the two armies, and humanity, I would leave no poſſibility of a miſunderſtanding; and therefore take the liberty to put in writing the ſubſtance of what I ſaid to Gen. Greene.

I offered to prove, by the evidence of Col. Robinſon, and the officers of the Vulture, that Major André went on ſhore at Gen. Arnold's deſire, in a boat ſent for him with a flag of truce; that he not only came aſhore with the knowledge and under the protection of the General who commanded in the diſtrict, but that he took no ſtep while on ſhore, but by the direction of Gen. Arnold; as will appear by the incloſed letter from him to your Excellency. Under theſe circumſtances I could not, and hoped you would not, conſider Major André as a ſpy, for any improper phraſe in his letter to you.

The facts he relates, correſpond with the evidence I offer; but he admits a concluſion that does not follow. The change of cloaths and name was ordered by Gen. Arnold, under whoſe directions he neceſſarily was while within his command.

As Gen. Greene and I did not agree in opinion, I wiſhed, that diſintereſted gentlemen of knowledge of the law of war and nations, might be aſked their opinion on the ſubject, and mentioned M. Kuyphauſen and Gen. Rochambault.

I related, that a Capt. Robinſon had been delivered to Sir Henry Clinton as a ſpy, and undoubtedly was ſuch; but that it being ſignified to him that you were deſirous that the man ſhould be exchanged, he had ordered him to be exchanged.

I wiſhed that an intercourſe of ſuch civilities as the rules of war admit of, might take off many of its horrors. I admitted, that Major André had a great ſhare of Sir Henry Clinton's eſteem, and that he would be infinitely obliged by his liberation; and that if he was permitted to return with me, I would engage to have any perſon you would be pleaſed to name, ſet at liberty.

I added, that Sir Henry Clinton had never put to death any perſon for a breach of the rules of war, though he had, and now has, many in his power. Under the preſent circumſtances much good may ariſe from humanity, much ill from the want of it. If that could give any weight, I beg leave to add, that your favourable treatment of Major André, will be a favour I ſhould ever be intent to return to any you hold dear.

My memory does not retain, with the exactneſs I could wiſh, the words of the letter which Gen. Greene ſhewed me from Major André to your Excellency. For Sir Henry Clinton's ſatisfaction, I beg you will order a copy of it to be ſent to me at New York.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

J. Robinson.

His Excellency Gen. Waſhington."

Gen. Arnold to Gen. Waſhington.

"Sir, New York, Oct. 1. 1780.

The polite attention ſhewn by your Excellency and the gentlemen of your family to Mrs Arnold, when in diſtreſs, demand my grateful acknowledgement and thanks, which I beg leave to preſent. [587.]

From your Excellency's letter to Sir Henry Clinton, I find a board of General officers have given it as their opinion, that Major André comes under the deſcription of a ſpy. My good opinion of the candour and juſtice of thoſe gentlemen leads me to believe, that if they had been made fully acquainted with every circumſtance reſpecting Major André, they would by no means have conſidered him in the light of a ſpy, or even of a priſoner. In juſtice to him, I think it my duty to declare, that he came from on board the Vulture at my particular requeſt, by a flag ſent on purpoſe for him by Joſhua Smith, Eſq; who had permiſſion to go to Dobb's Ferry to carry letters, and for other purpoſes not mentioned, and to return. This was done as a blind to the ſpy-boats. Mr Smith, at the ſame time, had my private directions to go on board the Vulture, and bring on ſhore Colonel Robinſon, or Mr John Anderſon, which was the name I had requeſted Major André to aſſume; at the ſame time I deſired Mr Smith to inform him, that he ſhould have my protection, and a ſafe paſſport to return in the ſame boat, as ſoon as our buſineſs was completed. As ſeveral accidents intervened to prevent his being ſent on board, I gave him my paſſport to return by land. Major André came on ſhore in his uniform (without diſguiſe); which, with much reluctance, at my particular and preſſing inſtance, he exchanged for another coat. I furniſhed him with a horſe and ſaddle, and pointed out the route by which he was to return. And, as commanding officer in the department, I had an undoubted right to tranſact all theſe matters; which, if wrong, Major André ought by no means to ſuffer for them.

But if, after this juſt and candid repreſentation of Major André's caſe, the board of General officers adhere to their former opinion, I ſhall ſuppoſe it dictated by paſſion and reſentment; and if that gentleman ſhould ſuffer the ſeverity of their ſentence, I ſhall think myſelf bound, by every tie of duty and honour, to retaliate on ſuch unhappy perſons of your army as may fall within my power, that the reſpect due to flags, and to the law of nations, may be better underſtood and obſerved.

I have farther to obſerve, that forty of the

the principal inhabitants of South Carolina have juſtly forfeited their lives, which have hitherto been ſpared by the clemency of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, who cannot in juſtice extend his mercy to them any longer, if Major André ſuffers; which, in all probability, will open a ſcene of blood at which humanity will revolt.

Suffer me to intreat your Excellency, for your own, and the honour of humanity, and the love you have of juſtice, that you ſuffer not an unjuſt ſentence to touch the life of Major André.

But if this warning ſhould be diſregarded, and he ſuffer, I call Heaven and Earth to witneſs, that your Excellency will be juſtly anſwerable for the torrent of blood that may be ſpilt in conſequence.

I have the honour to be, with due reſpect, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

B. ARNOLD.

His Excellency General Waſhington."

Major André to Gen. Waſhington.

"SIR, Tappan, Oct. 1. 1780.

Buoyed above the terror of death, by the conſciouſneſs of a life devoted to honourable purſuits, and ſtained with no action that can give me remorſe, I truſt that the requeſt I make to your Excellency at this ſerious period, and which is to ſoften my laſt moments, will not be rejected.

Sympathy towards a ſoldier will ſurely induce your Excellency and a military tribunal to adapt the mode of my death to the feelings of a man of honour.

Let me hope, Sir, that if aught in my character impreſſes you with eſteem towards me, if aught in my misfortunes marks me as the victim of policy and not of reſentment, I ſhall experience the operation of theſe feelings in your breaſt, by being informed that I am not to die on a gibbet.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN ANDRE.

Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army.

His Excellency Gen. Waſhington."

Gen. Waſhington to Congreſs.

"SIR, Paramus, Oct. 7. 1780.

I have the honour to incloſe Congreſs a copy of the proceedings of a board of General officers in the cauſe of Major André, Adjutant-General to the Britiſh army. This officer was executed in purſuance of the ſentence of the board, on Monday the 2d inſtant, at twelve o' clock, at our late camp at Tappan. Beſides the proceedings, I tranſmit copies of ſundry letters reſpecting the matter, which are all that paſſed on the ſubject, not included in the proceedings.

I have now the pleaſure to communicate the names of the three perſons who captured Major André, and who refuſed to releaſe him, notwithſtanding the moſt earneſt importunities, and aſſurances of a liberal reward on his part. Their names are, JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS, and ISAAC VAN WERT."

Gen. Arnold to Gen. Waſhington.

"SIR, New York, Oct. 1. 1780.*

I take this opportunity to inform your Excellency, that I conſider myſelf no longer acting under the commiſſion of Congreſs: their laſt to me being among my papers at Weſt-Point, you, Sir, will make ſuch uſe of it as you think proper.

At the ſame time I beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that my attachment to the true intereſt of my country is invariable, and that I am actuated by the ſame principle which has ever been the governing rule of my conduct in this unhappy conteſt.

I have the honour to be, very reſpectfully, your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

B. ARNOLD.

His Excellency Gen. Waſhington."

The time which elapſed between the capture of Major André, which was the 23d of September, and his execution, which did not take place till twelve o' clock on the 2d of October; the mode of trying him; his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. on the 29th of September, in which he ſaid, "I receive the greateſt attention from his Excellency General Waſhington, and from every perſon under whoſe charge I happen to be placed;" not to mention many other acknowledgements which he made of the good treatment he received, muſt evince, that the proceedings againſt him were not guided by paſſion or reſentment. The practice and uſage of war were againſt his requeſt, and made the indulgence he

* [In the account publiſhed by Congreſs, this letter is placed between the paragraph [591.] ending "Gen. Waſhington" and Gen. Robertſon's letter dated on board the Greyhound ſchooner; but, not to break the thread of the proceedings relating to Maj. André, we place it here.]

ſolicited,

ſolicited, circumſtanced as he was, inadmiſſible.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

[We have now inſerted all the letters, &c. but have made ſome alteration in the arrangement, placing the ſeveral articles pretty much in the order of their dates, ſo as to make the whole appear in a connected view. In the Congreſs publication, Gen Waſhington's letter of Sept. 30 is placed firſt, properly enough; but his letter of Oct. 7 is made the ſecond article, with great impropriety ſurely, as thereby the account of the execution precedes the account of the trial. — The diſtinctions of character in the Congreſs publication are here copied.]

We have ſeen no authenticated account of this unfortunate gentleman's behaviour at his death. — In a letter which he is reported to have wrote to Capt. Chriſtie after being informed of his ſentence, he ſaid, that the manner in which he was to die, had at firſt given him ſome ſlight uneaſineſs; but he inſtantly recollected, that it was the crime alone that made any mode of puniſhment ignominious; and that he could not think an attempt to put an end to a civil war, and to ſtop the effuſion of human blood, a crime: he ſhould therefore meet death with the ſpirit becoming a Britiſh officer, and diſgrace neither his friends nor his country.

In purſuance of Gen. Waſhington's letter of Sept. 30. to Gen. Robertſon, the Major's ſervant, Paul Laune, went to him in a flag of truce with linen and other neceſſaries. On his landing from the boat, Gen. Waſhington, with two aids-de-camp, and a ſmall party of guards, came accidentally to the ſpot; and after examining the baggage, gave him permiſſion to attend the Major, and ordered a ſoldier to conduct him. He found his maſter confined in a room (but not in irons) under a ſtrong guard, with double centinels, and two rebel-officers in the room, on duty. The third day after his arrival in the rebel-camp, the Major was executed: previous to which, two officers waited on him from Gen. Waſhington, acquainting him with their errand; and at half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon, conducted him from his room to the tree on which he was hanged, each having the Major under the arm, with a drawn ſword in the oppoſite hand. The Major behaved with the greateſt calmneſs and intrepidity: and deſired the rebel-officers preſent to bear teſtimony that he behaved as became a Britiſh officer. He fixed the rope and cap with his own hands, and then made the ſignal for the executioner to do his duty.

One cannot (ſays a correſpondent) help dropping a tear on the bier of this brave, but unfortunate man. — Gen. Waſhington, in his letter to Gen. Clinton of Sept. 30. does him juſtice, by ſaying, on the report of the board that tried him, that he confeſſed every thing he had done "with the greateſt candour;" and the unfortunate priſoner did equal juſtice to his proſecutors, by telling Gen. Clinton in his letter of Sept. 29. that "he received the greateſt attention from Gen. Waſhington, and from every perſon under whoſe charge he happened to be placed." — He generouſly acquits Gen. Clinton of blame, by ſaying, that the object of his letter of Sept. 29. "is to remove from your breaſt any ſuſpicion, that I was bound by your Excellency's orders to expoſe myſelf to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's poſts, and of changing my dreſs, which led me to my preſent ſituation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route which I took to return, was impoſed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me." — But he could not acquit every one of blame: "Againſt my ſtipulation, my intention, and without my knowledge beforehand," (ſays he, in his letter of Sept. 24. to Gen. Waſhington), "was I conducted within one of your poſts. — Thus become a priſoner, I had to concert my eſcape. I quitted my uniform, and was paſſed another way in the night, without the American poſts, to neutral ground, and informed I was beyond all armed parties, and left to paſs for New York. I was taken at Tarry-town, by ſome volunteers. Thus was I betrayed into the vile condition of an enemy in diſguiſe within your poſts." —— Why (continues our correſpondent) did not Arnold raiſe a monument to his own generoſity, I had almoſt ſaid to his juſtice, by offering his own life to ſave that of André? Why did not Waſhington add to the great fame he has already acquired for courage and conduct, a due feeling for honour and bravery in diſtreſs, by giving André a free pardon at the gibbet-foot; eſpecially if what Gen. Robertſon ſays in his letter of Oct. 2. be true, (and if it be not true, it ſurely behoves Waſhington to contradict it), that a Captain Robertſon, who

who was in a ſituation ſomething ſimilar to that of André, was exchanged by Clinton at Waſhington's requeſt?

Mr Arnold's behaviour was not always liked by the Americans. — On the evacuation of Philadelphia by the Britiſh troops in June 1778, he was by Gen. Waſhington appointed commandant of that city [40. 492.] and the following reſolution paſſed in the council of Pennſylvania, dated, Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1779, preſent Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Preſident, Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and ſix other members of council, viz. "This board having maturely conſidered the general tenor and courſe of the military command exerciſed by Maj.-Gen. Arnold, in this city and ſtate; and divers tranſactions which have appeared to this board, during his command; do reſolve unanimouſly, That the ſame hath been in many reſpects oppreſſive to the faithful ſubjects of this State, unworthy of his rank and ſtation, highly diſcouraging to thoſe who have manifeſted their attachment to the liberties and intereſts of America, and diſreſpectful to the Supreme executive authority of this State."

Two publications by Gen. Arnold appeared in Rivington's Royal New-York Gazette of Oct. 21. and Nov. 1. 1780, viz.

"To the Inhabitants of AMERICA.

I ſhould forfeit even in my own opinion, the place I have ſo long held in yours, if I could be indifferent to your approbation, and ſilent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's arms.

A very few words, however, ſhall ſuffice upon a ſubject ſo perſonal: for to the thouſands who ſuffer under the tyranny of the uſurpers in the revolted provinces, as well as to the great multitude who have long wiſhed for its ſubverſion, this inſtance of my conduct can want no vindication; and as to the claſs of men who are criminally protracting the war from ſiniſter views at the expence of the public intereſt, I prefer their enmity to their applauſe. I am, therefore, only concerned, in this addreſs, to explain myſelf to ſuch of my countrymen, as want abilities, or opportunities, to detect the artifices by which they are duped.

Having fought by your ſide when the love of our country animated our arms, I ſhall expect, from your juſtice and candour, what your deceivers, with more art and leſs honeſty, will find it inconſiſtent with their own views to admit.

When I quitted domeſtic happineſs for the perils of the field, I conceived the rights of my country in danger, and that duty and honour called me to her defence. A redreſs of grievances was my only object and aim. However, I acquieſced in a ſtep which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence: to juſtify this meaſure, many plauſible reaſons were urged, which could no longer exiſt, when Great Britain, with the open arms of a parent, offered to embrace us as children, and grant the wiſhed-for redreſs.

And now that her worſt enemies are in her own boſom, I ſhould change my principles, if I conſpired with their deſigns. Yourſelves being judges, was the war the leſs juſt, becauſe fellow-ſubjects were conſidered as our foe? You have felt the torture in which we raiſed our arms againſt a brother. God incline the guilty protectors of theſe unnatural diſſenſions to reſign their ambition, and ceaſe from their deluſions, in compaſſion to kindred blood!

I anticipate your queſtion, Was not the war a defenſive one, until the French joined in the combination? I anſwer, that I thought ſo. You will add, Was it not afterwards neceſſary, till the ſeparation of the Britiſh empire was complete? By no means: in contending for the welfare of my country, I am free to declare my opinion, that, this end attained, all ſtrife ſhould have ceaſed.

I lamented, therefore, the impolicy, tyranny, and injuſtice, which, with a ſovereign contempt of the people of America, ſtudiouſly neglected to take their collective ſentiments of the Britiſh propoſals of peace, and to negotiate, under a ſuſpenſion of arms, for an adjuſtment of differences; I lamented it as a dangerous ſacrifice of the great intereſts of this country to the partial views of a proud, ancient, and crafty foe. I had my ſuſpicions of ſome imperfections in our councils, on propoſals prior to the parliamentary commiſſion of 1778; but having then leſs to do in the cabinet than the field, (I will not pronounce peremptorily, as ſome may, and perhaps juſtly, that Congreſs have veiled them from the public eye), I continued to be guided in the negligent confidence of a ſoldier. But the whole world ſaw, and all America confeſſed, that the overtures of the ſecond commiſſion exceeded our wiſhes and expectations; and if there was any ſuf-

ſuſpicion of the national liberality, it aroſe from its exceſs.

Do any believe we were at that time really entangled by an alliance with France? Unfortunate deception! They have been duped, by a virtuous credulity, in the incautious moments of intemperate paſſion, to give up their felicity to ſerve a nation wanting both the will and the power to protect us, and aiming at the deſtruction both of the mother-country and the provinces. In the plainneſs of common ſenſe, for I pretend to no caſuiſtry, did the pretended treaty with the court of Verſailles, amount to more than an overture to America? Certainly not, becauſe no authority had been given by the people to conclude it, nor to this very hour have they authoriſed its ratification. The articles of confederation remain ſtill unſigned.

In the firm perſuaſion, therefore, that the private judgement of an individual citizen of this country is as free from all conventional reſtraints ſince as before the inſidious offers of France, I preferred thoſe from Great Britain; thinking it infinitely wiſer and ſafer to caſt my confidence upon her juſtice and generoſity, than to truſt a monarchy too feeble to eſtabliſh your independency, ſo perilous to her diſtant dominions; the enemy of the Proteſtant faith, and fraudulently avowing an affection for the liberties of mankind, while ſhe holds her native ſons in vaſſalage and chains.

I affect no diſguiſe, and therefore frankly declare, that in theſe principles I had determined to retain my arms and command for an opportunity to ſurrender them to Great Britain; and in concerting the meaſures for a purpoſe, in my opinion, as grateful as it would have been beneficial to my country, I was only ſolicitous to accompliſh an event of deciſive importance, and to prevent as much as poſſible, in the execution of it, the effuſion of blood.*

With the higheſt ſatisfaction I bear teſtimony to my old fellow ſoldiers and citizens, that I find ſolid ground to rely upon the clemency of our Sovereign, and abundant conviction that it is the generous intention of Great Britain, not only to leave the rights and privileges of the colonies unimpaired, together with their perpetual exemption from taxation, but to ſuperadd ſuch further benefits as may conſiſt with the common proſperity of the empire. In ſhort, I fought for much leſs than the parent-country is as willing to grant to her colonies as they can be to receive or enjoy.

Some may think I continued in the ſtruggle of theſe unhappy days too long, and others that I quitted it too ſoon.—To the firſt I reply, that I did not ſee with their eyes, nor perhaps had ſo favourable a ſituation to look from, and that to our common maſter I am willing to ſtand or fall. In behalf of the candid among the latter, ſome of whom I believe ſerve blindly but honeſtly,—in the hands I have left, I pray God to give them all the lights requiſite to their own ſafety before it is too late; and with reſpect to that herd of cenſurers, whoſe enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles by which I am now led to devote my life to the re-union of the Britiſh empire, as the beſt and only means to dry up the ſtreams of miſery that have deluged this country, they may be aſſured, that, conſcious of the rectitude of my intentions, I ſhall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

New York, Oct. 7. 1780. B. ARNOLD."

"By Brigadier-General ARNOLD,

A PROCLAMATION.

To the officers and ſoldiers of the Continental Army, who have the real intereſt of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of Congreſs, or of France.

HAVING reaſon to believe, that the principles I have avowed, in my addreſs to the public of the 7th inſtant, animated the greateſt part of this continent, I rejoice in the opportunity I have, of inviting you to join his Majeſty's arms.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton has authoriſed me to raiſe a corps of cavalry, and infantry, who are to be cloathed, ſubſiſted, and paid, as the other troops are in the Britiſh ſervice; and thoſe who bring in horſes, arms, or accoutrements are to be paid their value, or have liberty to ſell them. To every non-commiſſioned officer and private, a bounty of three guineas will be given; and as the Com-

* [It was ſaid in the papers, and Gen. Clinton's letter [585.] ſeems to confirm it, that Arnold had agreed to diſpoſe the body of troops he commanded, conſiſting of near 6000 men, in ſuch a manner that they ſhould have been ſurrounded by the Britiſh army.]

Commander in Chief is pleaſed to allow me to nominate the officers, I ſhall, with infinite ſatisfaction, embrace the opportunity of advancing men, whoſe valour I have witneſſed, and whoſe principles are favourable to an union with Britain, and *true* American liberty.

The rank they obtain in the King's ſervice, will bear a proportion to their former rank, and the number of men they ſhall bring with them.

It is expected that a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry will bring with him, or recruit in a reaſonable time, 75 men.

Major of Horſe	50 men.
Captain of ditto	30
Lieutenant of ditto	15
Cornet of ditto	12
Serjeant of ditto	6
Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry	75 men.
Major of ditto	50
Captain of ditto	30
Lieutenant of ditto	15
Enſign of ditto	12
Serjeant of ditto	6

N. B. Each Field-officer will have a company.

Great as theſe encouragements muſt appear to ſuch as have ſuffered every diſtreſs, of want of pay, hunger, and nakedneſs, from the neglect, contempt, and corruption of Congreſs, they are nothing to the motives which I expect will influence the brave and generous minds I hope to have the honour to command.

I wiſh to lead a choſen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and ſafety, (the firſt objects in taking the field), and with them to ſhare in the glory of reſcuing our native country from the graſping hand of France, as well as from the ambitious and intereſted views of a deſperate party among ourſelves, who, in liſtening to French overtures, and rejecting thoſe from Great Britain, have brought the colonies to the very brink of deſtruction.

Friends, Fellow-ſoldiers, and Citizens, arouſe, and judge for yourſelves. — Reflect on what you have loſt, — conſider to what you are reduced, and by your courage repel the ruin that ſtill threatens you.

Your country once was happy; and had the proffered peace been embraced, your laſt two years of miſery had been ſpent in peace and plenty, and repairing the deſolations of a quarrel that would have ſet the intereſt of Great Britain and America in its true light, and cemented their friendſhip; whereas you are now the prey of avarice, the ſcorn of your enemies, and the pity of your friends.

You were promiſed LIBERTY by the leaders of your affairs; but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, ſaving your oppreſſors? Who among you dare ſpeak or write what he thinks, againſt the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, impriſons your perſons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?

You are flattered with Independency as preferable to a redreſs of grievances; and for that ſhadow, inſtead of real felicity, are ſunk into all the wretchedneſs of poverty by the rapacity of your own rulers. Already you are diſqualified to ſupport the pride of character they taught you to aim at, and muſt inevitably ſhortly belong to one or other of the great powers their folly and wickedneſs have drawn into the conflict. Happy for you, that you may ſtill become the fellow-ſubjects of Great Britain, if you nobly diſdain to be the vaſſals of France.

What is America now but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars? — and ſhould the parent-nation ceaſe her exertions to deliver you, what ſecurity remains to you even for the enjoyment of the conſolations of that religion, for which your fathers braved the ocean, the Heathen, and the wilderneſs? Do you know, that the eye which guides this pen, lately ſaw your mean and profligate Congreſs at Maſs, for the ſoul of a Roman-Catholic in purgatory, and participating in the rites of a church, againſt whoſe antichriſtian corruptions your pious anceſtors would have witneſſed with their blood? [300.;—41.614.]

As to you who have been ſoldiers in the Continental army, can you at this day want evidence, that the funds of your country are exhauſted, or that the managers have applied them to their own private uſes? In either caſe, you ſurely can no longer continue in their ſervice with honour or advantage: yet you have hitherto been their ſupporters in that cruelty, which, with an equal indifference to yours, as well as to the labour and blood of others, is devouring a country, that, from the moment you quit their colours, will be redeemed from their tyranny.

But what need of arguments to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I therefore only add my promise of the most affectionate welcome and attention, to all who are disposed to join me in the measures necessary to close the scene of our afflictions, which, intolerable as they are, must continue to increase until we have the wisdom shewn of late by Ireland, in being contented with the liberality of the parent-country, who still offers her protection, with the immediate restoration of our ancient privileges, civil and sacred, and a perpetual exemption from all taxes, but such as we shall think fit to impose on ourselves.

New-York, Oct. 20. 1780." B. ARNOLD.

In the London gazette of Nov. 14. there is an extract of a letter from Adm. Arbuthnot to the Admiralty, dated on board the Royal Oak, at sea, Oct. 17. brought by the Fortunée, viz.

"I put to sea with this squadron from Gardiner's bay on the 10th instant, intending to cruise between the east end of Long island and Nantucket shoals; but, on the 14th, falling in with the transports and victuallers under the escort of the Hyæna, (from which the Adamant had separated a few days), I judged it expedient, on account of the numbers of rebel-privateers fitted out to intercept it, to see them off Sandy-hook; which they entered yesterday.

I am now proceeding to resume the cruising-station before mentioned.

The Chevalier de Ternay and his squadron yet remain at Rhode island.

The squadron under my command is in the best order, and ready for any service.

Six privateers, mounting twenty guns, and manned by upwards of 700 seamen, have been, since my last, captured from the rebels by his Majesty's cruisers, and carried into New York; and this day, after a chace from the squadron, by signal, of six hours, the Culloden came up with and took the privateer ship Washington, of Boston, mounting twenty six-pounders, and 120 men."

Gen. Clinton, in his letter to Lord George Germain, of Oct. 12. adds as follows to the extract already given [585].

"I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship, in my dispatch marked 104. a copy of the instructions I proposed giving to Maj.-Gen. Leslie, whom I had appointed to command the expedition to Chesapeak, in order that your Lordship might be informed as to the principal objects of it.

This expedition will certainly sail the first favourable wind, the troops having been imbarked for some days, and every necessary arrangement made for that purpose.

Your Lordship will receive herewith a state of the troops under my command of the 1st instant, together with a distribution of the same as they stood on the 6th of that month."

Maj. Harnage arrived in London, Nov. 30. from New-York, with dispatches from Gen[s] Clinton and Phillips to Ld George Germain, which appeared in the next London gazette, viz.

Extract of Gen. Clinton's letter, dated, New York, Oct. 30.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the fleet from England, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Hyæna and Adamant, with recruits and stores for this army, arrived here safe, after a favourable passage, on the 15th instant; and I have the honour to transmit returns of the state and number of recruits received by this opportunity.

Maj.-Gen. Leslie sailed from hence on the 16th, and I understand was seen entering the Chesapeak on the 18th with a fair wind; so that he would probably be on James river on the 20th, and consequently interrupt Mr Gates's communication with Virginia.

I am persuaded Lord Cornwallis, with the assistance of the co-operating corps under Maj.-Gen. Leslie, which I have given entirely to his Lordship's orders, will pursue such measures as may oblige Mr Gates to retire from those provinces. Lord Cornwallis was informed by me, previous to Gen. Leslie's sailing upon this expedition, of that general officer's being to act from his Lordship's orders; and I sent him, at the same time, a copy of my instructions to Gen. Leslie.

By the present opportunity I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship some original dispatches, which were lately intercepted in a rebel mail we were lucky enough to take entire, and contain matters of no small importance. The letters now sent appear to be such as are of the most consequence; those that

that are leſs ſo ſhall be tranſmitted to your Lordſhip by the next opportunity.

Waſhington has not as yet detached a ſingle man to the ſouthward; and by all accounts from Gen. Arnold, Gates cannot have above 800 Continental troops with him. Gen. Waſhington ſtill remains at or near Tappan.

The French have not moved from Rhode iſland, but are adding fortifications to that place. Adm. Arbuthnot is watching Monſ. Ternay.

Maj. Harnage, of the 62d regiment, will have the honour of delivering my diſpatches. This officer's ſervices with the northern army will, I doubt not, inſure him your Lordſhip's favour and protection."

Maj.-Gen. Phillips's letter, dated, New York, Oct. 31.

" My Lord,

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip by the laſt packet, a negotiation has begun between the Britiſh and American commiſſaries-general of priſoners, which will terminate in the exchange of all officers, priſoners of war, on both ſides, and which has already included ſuch officers as were upon their paroles in New York, or in G. Britain. This exchange likewiſe comprehends an equivalent of Britiſh and German ſoldiers, priſoners of war, for thoſe of the enemy now in our poſſeſſion in this place, who will be permitted to go out upon the arrival of a ſimilar number of our privates at Eliſabeth town, the place appointed for their rendezvous.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will make one more effort [40. 606.], in the courſe of the preſent negotiation, for the releaſe of the privates of the troops of convention. Should it fail, and, I am ſorry to obſerve to your Lordſhip, there is but a faint proſpect of its ſucceeding, his Excellency will immediately proceed to put into execution the plan heretofore propoſed, and which was intimated from your Lordſhip to have received his Majeſty's approbation, for a partial exchange of the officers.

Maj.-Gen. de Riedeſel and myſelf [81.] were exchanged on the 25th inſtant, as you will perceive, my Lord, by the incloſed copies of the certificates of our exchanges. The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to put me in orders to ſerve with this army.

Sir Henry Clinton having directed me to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a report of the preſent tranſactions relative to exchanges, I take great pleaſure in having the honour of communicating it to your Lordſhip. This gratification ariſes, as well from my own perſonal feelings individually upon this happy occaſion, as from the general ſatisfaction a completion of this humane buſineſs muſt diffuſe in the minds of thoſe of his Majeſty's officers who will be releaſed from their captivity.

Sir Henry Clinton has judged proper to direct, that the troops of convention be ſtill conſidered as under my orders; and that all reports concerning their ſituation ſhould be ſent to me, in order to be laid before his Excellency as uſual. I take the liberty of incloſing a copy of Sir Henry Clinton's letter to me, containing his commands upon this ſubject: I ſhall continue to purſue their intereſts and welfare with the ſame unwearied zeal I have ever done.

I beg leave to repeat to you, my Lord, the high and grateful ſenſe I entertain of the many favours conferred by your Lordſhip upon me and the troops of convention. The kind protection and ſolicitude your Lordſhip has conſtantly manifeſted, both to me perſonally, and to thoſe troops in general, claim our beſt acknowledgements and warmeſt thanks.

I intreat you will, my Lord, repreſent me to the King under the moſt perfect attachment to his royal perſon and government; as one whoſe heart is replete with gratitude for his Majeſty's moſt gracious expreſſions of approbation of my conduct, and entirely devoted to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PHILLIPS."

Two of the original diſpatches intercepted in a rebel-mail, mentioned by Gen. Glinton, are inſerted in this Gazette, viz.

1. *A letter addreſſed to "Meſhech Weare, Eſq; Preſident of the Council of New Hampſhire, Portſmouth* *."

THE underwritten General officers of the New-England lines, think it our duty to unite in a ſerious addreſs to the ſeveral States to which we belong, to repreſent the diſtreſſing condition of their officers in the army.

After having joined our brother-offi-

* [This letter has no date in the Gazette.]

cers of the line at large in two ineffectual applications to Congreſs on the ſubject, nothing but the pureſt regard for the ſafety of the country could impel us to undertake a third eſſay of this kind.

We beg leave to premiſe, that a large proportion of officers engaged in ſervice with an intention of making one campaign only; neither they nor their country thought of their becoming ſoldiers for life, or for a lengthy war; their inclinations, conſtitutions, and circumſtances, forbid it: but from a conviction that their growing experience was of value and importance to the cauſe, they have been induced, againſt every conſideration of a private nature, to extend their ſervices from one period to another, conſtantly flattering themſelves that every new campaign would be the laſt, and bring about the wiſhed-for æra of their return to the boſoms of their families and friends.

The perſeverance of the army under wants and hardſhips excited the admiration and applauſe of the country, until the perſonal and family diſtreſſes of the former conſtrained them to remind their fellow-citizens of the want, on their part, of equitable and grateful returns. From that time many have feigned to entertain ill-grounded and impolitic jealouſies of the army. Some have even charged the officers with acquiring wealth, and aſpiring after honours and diſtinction, at the very time when it has required all the perſuaſion within the compaſs of language and argument to retain them in ſervice.

A laudable pride, ariſing from a juſt ſenſe of the real dignity of their employments and ſtations; an ambition of excelling, which has been eſteemed by all wiſe nations as a paſſion amiable in itſelf, and eſſential to the authority that is neceſſary in every well-conſtituted army, have rendered the officers of our army opprobrious to too many in civil life; ſome of whom, and even of thoſe in power and of influence, we fear, have laboured to counteract and debaſe the principle, by denying the officers, not only a ſuitable proviſion to maintain their character, but by leaving them to want the neceſſaries of food and cloathing.

The officers are ſenſible of the public embarraſſments; they have been attentive to the adminiſtration of civil as well as military affairs, and forward in ſuggeſting their thoughts on every proper occaſion, with an honeſt zeal of promoting the welfare of the army and ſtate. They do not look for impoſſibilities from government, but they wiſh to ſee that effuſion of a liberal heart which it is poſſible to exhibit in a ſtate of poverty. Generoſity is the characteriſtic of a ſoldier: For the love of his country he laviſhes health and life, for which no equivalent can be given him; ſhould he not then be ſpared the mortification of receiving his pittance from a reluctant hand?

The preſent incomes of the majority of the people who bear the burden of the public charges, are proportioned to the increaſed prices of the neceſſaries of life. If it is objected, that thoſe who ſubſiſt by fixed ſalaries, or by the intereſt of their money, or have been ravaged by the enemy, are as great ſharers as the army in the common calamity; it argues, perhaps, no more, than that they ought to be favoured by ſome exemptions, or that thoſe who have ſuffered leſs ſhould contribute to indemnify them.

Was the caſe and circumſtances of the army fully underſtood by the people at large, we are perſuaded their wiſdom and ſenſibility would render their ſituation as eligible and happy as poſſible.

The war appears to us as far from an honourable iſſue as it has ever done. Our allies, however generous their intentions, have not been able to give us the expected aſſiſtance. Perhaps Providence, by repeated diſappointments from this quarter, deſigns to convince us, that our help and ſalvation is, under God, to be derived from our own exertions.

There is no ground of hope that the enemy will relinquiſh their object till they find the country prepared to defend itſelf; that is, until they ſee an army oppoſed to them as regular as their own, and on as permanent a baſis. Our preſent condition promiſes them the ſpeedy accompliſhment of their wiſhes. An army conſiſting of a few inadequate thouſands, almoſt deſtitute of every public ſupply; its officers, whoſe tables once abounded with plenty and variety, ſubſiſting, month after month, on one bare ration of dry bread and meat, and that, frequently, of the meaneſt quality; their families looking up to them for their uſual ſupport, their children for the education to which they once had a title. Our enemies know human nature too well to apprehend they ſhall have to contend

tend long with an army under ſuch circumſtances.

In faithfulneſs to our country we make this repreſentation, without the ſolicitation or knowledge of thoſe officers who are the chief ſubjects of it. They, we are aſſured, are generally determined to reſign their commiſſions at the cloſe of this campaign: indeed it is impoſſible for them to continue, let their virtue and inclination be ever ſo great; and we cannot but expreſs to you, that we ſhall conſider the loſs of the preſent body of officers as little ſhort of the diſſolution of the army.

If the country is competent to its defence without a regular army, no more need be ſaid on the ſubject; let ours progreſs, as it does, to its diſſolution: but, on the other hand, if an army well appointed and provided is abſolutely neceſſary, the ſubjects of it muſt be made eaſy, and contented with their ſituation; reaſonable things will ſatisfy them.

The officers have, we conceive, a juſt claim to a handſome ſupport, according to their rank, for the time preſent, and to be ſecure of an after-proviſion, to compenſate for the loſs of buſineſs, and to enable them, when the war is over, to live among their brethren above contempt. Without this proviſion, a pitiful penury, if not want and miſery, muſt be the unavoidable portion of men who have faithfully diſcharged their duty as officers and citizens.

The wages and rations of the officers, if paid in ſpecie, much leſs in notes, are by no means ſufficient to ſupport them with decency and comfort to themſelves, and advantage to the ſervice: The neceſſaries and conveniencies of life are raiſed to two or three times their former prices in ſpecie: and as to the depreciation-notes, (ſo called), they do not in fact fell for one third their nominal value.

It is our opinion, that nothing leſs than the nominal ſum of the wages and rations made good from time to time in its relative value to the property of the country, will or ought to be ſatisfactory. This has been done for the New-York line; and as to a future proviſion, ours aſk no more than what the laſt-mentioned State, and the Southern States have done, or may do, for their reſpective lines ſerving in the ſame army with them. If it ſhould be thought beſt to vary the mode of payment, there will be no objection. A ſum in groſs will be more agreeable and advantageous to the Eaſtern officers, and more conſonant to the ſentiments prevailing in their States, than an annuity unaccompanied with ſervices. And here we take the opportunity to mention, that ſome States ſeem to be taking meaſures to attach to themſelves the affection of their own troops: with what views it is done, we know not; but we ſhould ſuppoſe ſimilar motives to the ſame line of conduct muſt exiſt in every State.

We beg leave to add, as a meaſure of propriety and juſtice, that a reaſonable conſideration be paid to officers, who, through want of health, ſhall be obliged to retire before the end of the war.

Nath. Greene, Major-Gen.
Samuel H. Parſons, Brig.-Gen.
John Paterſon, Brig.-Gen.
John Glover, Brig.-Gen.
John Stark, Brig.-Gen.
J. Huntingdon, Brig.-Gen.
T. Knox, Brig.-Gen. Artillery.

2. *A letter from Lt-Col. Hamilton, aid-de-camp to Gen. Waſhington, to Iſaac Sears, Eſq; at Boſton, dated, Oct. 12. 1780.*

I was much obliged to you, my dear Sir, for the letter which you did me the favour to write me ſince your return to Boſton. I am ſorry to find, that the ſame ſpirit of indifference to public affairs prevails. It is neceſſary we ſhould rouſe, and begin to do our buſineſs in earneſt, or we ſhall play a loſing game. It is impoſſible the conteſt can be much longer ſupported on the preſent footing. We muſt have a government with more power. We muſt have a tax in kind. We muſt have a foreign loan. We muſt have a bank on the true principles of a bank. We muſt have an adminiſtration diſtinct from Congreſs, and in the hands of ſingle men under their orders. We muſt, above all things, have an army for the war, and an eſtabliſhment that will intereſt the officers in the ſervice.

Congreſs are deliberating on our military affairs; but I apprehend their reſolutions will be tinctured with the old ſpirit. We ſeem to be proof againſt experience. They will however recommend an army for the war, at leaſt as a primary object. All thoſe who love their country ought to exert their influence, in the States where they reſide, to determine them to take up this object with energy. The States muſt ſink under the burden of temporary

temporary inliſtments, and the enemy will conquer us by degrees, during the intervals of our weakneſs.

Clinton is now ſaid to be making a conſiderable detachment to the ſouthward. My fears are high, my hopes low.

We are told here, there is to be a congreſs of the neutral powers at the Hague, for mediating a peace. God ſend it may be true.—We want it; but if the idea gets abroad, 'tis ten to one if we do not fancy the thing done, and fall into a profound ſleep, till the cannon of the enemy awaken us next campaign. This is our national character. I am, with great regard, dear Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

A. HAMILTON."

"*Admiralty-office, Nov.* 14. 1780. Capt. Briſbane, late commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Alcide, arrived at this office yeſterday, with diſpatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney and Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, giving an account of the arrival of the former at New York, on the 14th of September laſt, with eleven ſail of line-of-battle ſhips and four frigates, and of his having taken upon him the command of his Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation."

In Adm. Arbuthnot's letter of Oct. 17. to the Admiralty [598.], he incloſes an extract of a letter from Capt. George Montague, of the Pearl, to Adm. Rodney, dated, off New York, Oct. 13. viz. "On the 30th of September we fell in with a French ſhip, who engaged us cloſe for two hours, and maintained a running fight for two hours and an half more, when ſhe ſtruck. She proved to be L'Eſperance, from Cape François, bound to Bourdeaux, a frigate belonging to the King, but loaded by the merchants, and having only a letter of marque, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on her main deck, and 2 ſix pounders on her quarter-deck, with 173 men. She had 20 men killed and 24 wounded. I think it a juſtice due to the captain, to ſay, that he defended his ſhip with great bravery. The pearl had 6 men killed and 10 wounded: among the former was Firſt Lieut. Foulke of marines, and the latter Mr Dunbar, maſter. The very cool and determined behaviour of the officers and ſhip's company merits my moſt ſincere acknowledgements."

By an account from Amſterdam, dated Oct. 5. it is feared we may have a diſpute with the Dutch, viz. "By a Dutch ſhip which is arrived here, and left St Euſtatia on the 12th of Auguſt, we learn, that four or five ſmall American merchant veſſels, having been purſued by the Engliſh men of war into the Dutch port in the iſland of St Martin's, the Engliſh Commodore had ſummoned the Governor of the iſland, to permit him to take out the American ſhips; threatening, in caſe of refuſal, to ſpread fire and ſword in the iſland. On this the Governor aſked, if the Commodore had orders from his court to act thus? if he had, to give a copy in writing. This was done; and the Dutch Governor being unable to make the leaſt reſiſtance, the Engliſh took out the American veſſels and their cargoes."

The Engliſh give the following account of this matter. "Adm. Rodney having received information that a trade of a very pernicious nature was carried on at St Euſtatia, between the Americans and the Dutch, ſtationed the Rover ſloop, in company with two armed veſſels, to intercept ſome American ſhips, of which he had notice. This ſmall detachment continued but a few days on this ſervice, when five ſail appeared. The Rover fired to bring them to; but, diſregarding the ſignal, they puſhed with a preſs of ſail up the road of St Martin, and making a ſmall iſland, which conjointly belongs to his Britannic Majeſty and the States-General, came to an anchor under the Dutch fort, with a ſpring upon their cables, hoiſted American colours, and pointed their guns into the Rover ſloop. Notice of this tranſaction was tranſmitted to Adm. Rodney; who diſpatched the Intrepid, and five frigates, under command of Capt. Robinſon, to chaſtiſe the inſult: he immediately ſeized the rebel-veſſels; at the ſame time ſending word to the Dutch Governor, that a proper reſpect would at all times be paid to the Dutch flag, while they obſerved a proper attention to that of G. Britain; but that, in the preſent inſtance, they ſuffered the piratical colours of a rebellious part of the Britiſh empire to fly under the protection of their fort; which was a tacit acknowledgement of their legality, at the ſame moment that their High Mightineſſes diſavowed the power to which they belonged."

The court-gazette of Madrid of Oct. 31. contains the following article.

"*Liſbon, Oct.* 29. By a ſhip arrived from Janeiro, ſeveral letters are received, written

written to perſons of that country by others from Buenos Ayres; among which is a letter from Arequipa, which elucidates many circumſtances publiſhed lately concerning the troubles ariſen in that city: we have thought proper to inſert the ſaid letter, as it may intereſt and ſatisfy the curioſity of the public.

"*Arequipa, Jan.* 26. The menaces which appeared in many paſquinades, and other more inſolent papers, fixed up in the public places, began to be realized in the night of the 13th inſtant, by a tumult before the cuſtomhouſe. On the 14th, the rioters began to pillage it: They burnt the papers therein, and ſtole 4000 piaſtres in ſpecie: The Governor and his ſubalterns made their eſcape, except the principal officer, whoſe head they pierced through with a javelin. In the night of the 15th, the commotion became general and diſorderly among the populace. They entirely ſtripped the houſe of the Corregidore of every thing, leaving only the bare walls: An office, in which were 30,000 piaſtres in ſpecie, belonging to one of his farmers, named Don Joſeph Camparas, met with the ſame fate; and the rioters forced open all the gaols, and let looſe the priſoners. On the 16th, the nobility and the principal inhabitants of the city put themſelves into a proper poſture of defence: They formed a company of Nobles commanded by Arrambida, and another of grenadiers under the orders of Solares. About four in the afternoon I got my regiment together: nine companies ſecured the entrances of the city, and patrolled there. Two parties were formed, one againſt the cuſtomhouſe, the other, compoſed of the populace, againſt the Corregidore and ſome other perſons. Notwithſtanding the ſtate of defence in which we were put, the Indians of Pampa came and aſſailed us the ſame night at ten o' clock, to the number of above 800. The company of Don Raymundo Telan, who guarded that entrance, made a good reſiſtance; but was at laſt forced by a ſhower of ſtones to retire to the ſquare of St Maria: he was there joined by the company of Nobles, by that of the grenadiers, and by three others of cavalry, who obliged the Indians to retreat, leaving many dead and wounded on the road to Pampa. An hour after midnight not one Indian remained behind; and on the 17th in the morning, I traverſed, with four companies, all the roads and the barracks ſituated on the eminences, and made many priſoners.

The ſame day, the 17th, in the evening, two companies of cavalry, and that of the Nobles, ſet fire to all the barracks of Pampa, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of them. The day following ſix Indians were hanged. Many wounded Indians are in the hoſpital and others in priſon. The dead bodies of thoſe who were ſlain in the night of the 16th remain hanged up before the aſſembly-houſe."

A letter from the Committee of Congreſs, to Henry Laurens, Eſq; the Preſident, now a priſoner in the Tower of London [550.]. *Found among that gentleman's papers.*

SIR, {Camp at Valley Forge, Feb. 12. 1778.

WE had flattered ourſelves, that, before this time, the pleaſure of Congreſs would be made known to us, reſpecting the quartermaſter's department. We fear our letter on this ſubject has miſcarried, or the conſideration of it yielded to other buſineſs. You will therefore pardon us, Sir, when we again ſolicit your attention to it, as an object of the laſt importance; on which not only the future ſucceſs of your arms, but the preſent exiſtence of your army, immediately depend. The influence of this office is ſo diffuſive through every part of your military ſyſtem, that neither the wiſdom of arrangement, the ſpirit of enterpriſe, or favourable opportunity, will be of any avail, if this great wheel in the machine ſtops, or moves heavily. We find ourſelves embarraſſed in entering on this ſubject, leſt a bare recital of facts ſhould carry an imputation (which we do not intend) on thoſe gentlemen who have lately conducted it. We are ſenſible, great and juſt allowances are to be made for the peculiarity of their ſituation, and we are perhaps not fully acquainted with all their difficulties. It is our duty, Sir, to inform you; it is not our intention to cenſure; and be aſſured, nothing but a ſenſe of the obligation we are under, to poſtpone all other conſiderations to the public ſafety, could induce us to perform the unpleaſing taſk.

We find, Sir, the property of the continent diſperſed over the whole country; not an encampment, route of the army, or conſiderable road, but abounds with waggons,

waggons, left to the mercy of the weather and the will of the inhabitants; large quantities of intrenching-tools have, in like manner, been left in various hands, under no other ſecurity that we can learn, than the honeſty of thoſe who have them in poſſeſſion. Not leſs than 3000 ſpades and ſhovels, and the like number of tomahawks, have been lately diſcovered and collected in the vicinity of the camp, by an order from one of the general officers. In the ſame way, a quantity of tents and tent-cloth, after having lain a whole ſummer in a farmer's barn, and unknown to the officer of the department, was lately diſcovered, and brought to camp by a ſpecial order from the General. From theſe inſtances, we preſume there may be many other ſtores yet unknown and uncollected, which require immediate care and attention.

When, in compliance with the expectations of Congreſs, and the wiſhes of the country, the army was thrown into huts, inſtead of retiring to more diſtant and convenient quarters, the troops juſtly expected every comfort which the ſurrounding country could afford. Among theſe, a providential care in the article of ſtraw, would probably have ſaved the lives of many of your brave ſoldiers, who have now paid the great debt of nature. Unprovided with this, or materials to raiſe them from the cold and wet earth, ſickneſs and mortality have ſpread through their quarters in an aſtoniſhing degree. Notwithſtanding the diligence of the phyſicians and ſurgeons, of whom we hear no complaint, the ſick and dead liſt has increaſed one third in the laſt week's returns; which was one third greater than the week preceding; and, from the preſent inclement weather, will probably increaſe in a much greater proportion. Nothing, Sir, can equal their ſufferings, except the patience and fortitude with which the faithful part of the army endure them. Thoſe of a different character deſert in conſiderable numbers.

We muſt alſo obſerve, that a number of the troops have now ſome time been prepared for inoculation; but the operation muſt be delayed, for want of this and other neceſſaries within the providence of this department. We need not point out the fatal conſequences of this delay in forming a new army, or the preſervation of this. Almoſt every day furniſhes inſtances of the ſmall pox in the natural way. Hitherto ſuch vigilance and care has been uſed, that the contagion has not ſpread; but ſurely it is highly incumbent upon us, if poſſible, to annihilate the danger.

We need not point out the effect this circumſtance will have upon the new-draughted troops, if not carefully guarded; they are too obvious to need enumeration. In conference with the forage-maſter on this ſubject, (which tho' in appearance trivial is really important), he acquainted us, that, though out of his line, he would have procured it, if waggons could have been furniſhed him for that purpoſe.

The want of horſes and waggons for the ordinary as well as extraordinary occaſions of the army, preſſes upon us, if poſſible, with equal force; almoſt every ſpecies of camp-tranſportation is now performed, by men, who, without a murmur, patiently yoke themſelves to little carriages of their own making, or load their wood and proviſions on their backs. Should the enemy, encouraged by the growing weakneſs of your troops, be led to make a ſucceſsful impreſſion upon your camp, your artillery would now undoubtedly fall into their hands, for want of horſes to remove it. But theſe are ſmaller and tolerable evils, when compared with the imminent danger of your troops periſhing with famine, or diſperſing in ſearch of food. The commiſſaries, in addition to their ſupplies of live cattle, which are precarious, have found a quantity of pork in New Jerſey, of which, by a failure of waggons, not one barrel has reached the camp.

The orders were given for that purpoſe as early as the 4th of January. In yeſterday's conference with the General, he informed us, that ſome brigades had been four days without meat; and that even the common ſoldiers had been at his quarters to make known their wants. At preſent, Sir, there is not one gentleman of any rank in this department, though the duties of the office require a conſtant and unremitted attention. In whatever view, therefore, the object preſents itſelf, we truſt you will diſcern, that the moſt eſſential intereſts are connected with it. The ſeaſon of preparation for next campaign, is paſſing ſwiftly away. Be aſſured, Sir, that its operations will be ineffectual, either for offence or protection, if an arrangement

is not immediately made, and the moſt vigorous exertions uſed to procure the neceſſary ſupplies. Permit us to ſay, that a moment's time ſhould not be loſt in placing a man of approved abilities and extenſive capacity at the head of the department, who will reſtore it to ſome degree of regularity and order; whoſe provident care will immediately relieve the preſent wants of the army, and extend itſelf to thoſe which muſt be ſatisfied, before we can expect vigour, enterpriſe, or ſucceſs. When your Committee reflect upon the increaſed difficulties of procuring waggons, horſes, tents, and the numerous train of articles dependent on this office, without which your army cannot even move, they feel the greateſt anxiety, leſt the utmoſt ſkill, diligence, and addreſs, will prove ineffectual to ſatisfy the growing demand. All other conſiderations vaniſh before this object; and we moſt earneſtly wiſh, Congreſs may be impreſſed in a proper degree with its neceſſity and importance.

(The Committee). FRA. DANA.

Let it be obſerved, that at this period of time Waſhington had not 3000 effectives in his army, and theſe were in the deſtitute condition above ſtated, with diſeaſe and famine ſtaring them in the face; and that Gen. Howe had 20,000 veteran troops with him, in high health and ſpirits, and provided in great abundance with all neceſſary proviſions. Gen. Howe had alſo conſtant intelligence of the infirm ſtate of the rebels from officers in every department of Waſhington's own army. Yet he remained within a few miles of the enemy for months, waſting the wealth of the nation by his inaction, when he had it in his power, at one ſtroke, to have finiſhed the war. At laſt, after having ſpent the nation millions upon millions, done all the miſchief he poſſibly could do, he reſigned, and with a vanity and folly without example, voted himſelf a triumph [41. 718.], for leaving America unconquered, and the rebellion ſtronger than he found it. *Pol. Mag.*

Letters found in the captured American mail, beſides thoſe inſerted in the London Gazette. [600, 601.]

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, Oct.* 10.

I Do myſelf the honour to write to your Excellency by this day's poſt; and when I reflect that I have been honoured by only two letters from you ſince I arrived at this place, I fear my ſcrolls have been diſagreeable; but ſhall continue them until I am informed.

The arrangements of the army have paſſed in Congreſs in the ſame form I mentioned in my laſt. So far as reſpects the reducing officers is referred to Gen. Waſhington for his opinion on the mode propoſed before it will be publiſhed. So far as it reſpects the number of troops and time of ſervice for the enſuing year, is ordered to be ſent to the reſpective States, which I apprehend you will receive before this will reach you, by which you will ſee our quota is 580 non-commiſſioned officers and privates. I truſt the State will have no objection to the number; and I flatter myſelf they will take meaſures to have the quota completed for the war, and in the field by the time limited; at leaſt it is my moſt earneſt wiſh; and I hope to be ſo happy as have the Hon. General Aſſembly to concur with me in ſentiments.

Congreſs is buſily employed in committee and otherwiſe, in reducing the public expences, and deviſing ways and means for raiſing money and ſupplies, and preparing an eſtimate of the national expence for the year enſuing.

The affair of the Hampſhire grants is yet before Congreſs undetermined; and I am not able to ſay poſitively what will be done, but have reaſon to believe commiſſioners will be appointed agreeable to the confederation, to inquire into and ſettle the claims between the States of New York and New Hampſhire, and report to Congreſs: after which it is probable the independence of Vermont will be taken into conſideration.

Congreſs have ordered an inquiry to be made into Gen. Gates's conduct during his command to the ſouthward, and that he be ſuſpended from his command until ſuch inquiry be made; and directed Gen. Waſhington to ſend a Major-General to take the command of the Southern army.

Your Excellency was pleaſed to inform, in your letter of the 25th of July, that the General Aſſembly had, at their laſt ſeſſion, adopted the reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th of March laſt, and fixed ſufficient funds for the redemption of the States quota. I expected the act would have been ſent forward long before this; but as it hath not come to hand, I wiſh to know the reaſon, that I may

may be able to anſwer Congreſs when I am called upon, which hath been done often. I have not the leaſt doubt but it hath been kept back upon juſt principles; and I wiſh the proſpect of the new bills having a quick circulation, was greater than I have any aſſurance of in thoſe States that have received them.

Congreſs laſt week completed the ſyſtem of the hoſpital-department, and made choice of the neceſſary ſurgeons, phyſicians, and hoſpital-officers; by which means more than fifty ſurgeons, &c. have gone to the right about by the number being leſſened; by which means I am ſure much money will be ſaved, and I truſt the ſick will be better taken care of.

I have the honour to be, with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem, your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

EZEKIAL CORNELL.

His Excellency William Green, Eſq;

[Ship Deane, Delaware river, off Reedy iſland, Oct. 5. 1780.

Honoured Parents,

I Take the earlieſt opportunity to acquaint you with our ſafe return to this place, in company with the Trumbull, from a ſhort cruiſe off Charleſtown, South Carolina; of which we had formed the moſt flattering proſpects, by the account we had before ſailing: but how were we diſappointed, when we found ourſelves obliged to return, after three weeks cruiſing, (the time limited by our orders), without taking any thing worth naming? which is not only a diſappointment to us, but a greater to thoſe who ſent us; who depended on our ſucceſs to enable them to equip three quarters of our navy, which is now in this river, viz. the Confederacy, Trumbull, and Deane frigates: the former has been here eight months, during which time the public have not been able to get money or credit enough to fit her out.

We have now expended the greateſt part of our proviſions and ſtores, and I ſuppoſe we ſhall remain here ſome time before we can be refitted; and all we were ſent here for was to bring fifty hogſheads of rum, and a few military ſtores: at the ſame time the rum is to be purchaſed cheaper here than in Boſton; and we have loſt from the Deane three anchors and one cable, beſides the expence of proviſions and ſtores in our paſſage from Boſton, and while here. The diſtance of the capital from the Capes, and the difficulty of the navigation up, renders it entirely unfit for the reception of ſhips of war.

We lay forty miles below Philadelphia, and have not yet received any news from thence. I cannot therefore inform you of our deſtination, but it is probable we ſhall not go away very ſoon, and I ſhall have another opportunity of writing to you. In the mean time muſt beg the favour of a line per return of the poſt; and am your dutiful ſon,

RICHD. LANGDON.

P. S. Love to my ſiſters and brothers, whom I ſhould be glad to hear from.

The Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D. Preſident of Harward college, in Cambridge.

There is another letter from the ſame perſon, of the ſame place and date, addreſſed to Mr Nathaniel Towing, which gives the ſame account of the cruiſe: — "Our former good ſucceſs (adds the writer) ſeems to have forſaken us; the cauſe of which may in ſome meaſure be accounted for, when we conſider the wiſdom and œconomy of equipping two frigates, with proviſions and ſtores for four months, for the purpoſe of tranſporting fifty hogſheads of rum, and a few military ſtores, from Boſton to Philadelphia; which was like ſending coals to Newcaſtle, the article of rum being cheaper here than at Boſton. — The Congreſs granted forty for one on our eſtabliſhed wages; which is more than we expected, though not equal to the current exchange."

BON MOT.

THE late Lord and Lady Thanet, who were well known to agree as well as the two diſcordant elements fire and water, were one day at dinner with ſome company, when his Lordſhip, by ſome means, gave his good lady an opportunity of ſaying, that "ſhe believed, if ſhe was dead, her Lord would next wed the devil's daughter, provided ſhe were well furniſhed with money." To which his Lordſhip very coolly replied, "That, my Lady, is impoſſible; as there is a law ſubſiſting in this country, which particularly prohibits a man marrying two ſiſters."

The

The ANTIQUATED BARD. An Elegy.

Inſcribed to Mr DALZIEL, Profeſſor of Greek in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

Jam ſubrepit iners ætas. TIBULLUS.

YE Fairy fields where youthful Fancy ſtray'd;
Ye landſcapes veſted in eternal green,
Ah ceaſe! reluctant abſence to upbraid;
Myſelf I loſe when you no more are ſeen.

The raptur'd heart, th' enthuſiaſtic eye,
The bright conception darting through the mind,
From my remoteſt hopes how far they fly,
And leave a gloomy ſolitude behind.

Æthereal people of each glowing ſcene,
Which Meditation pictur'd in my ſight,
Of beauteous aſpect and celeſtial mien,
Ah! why abſorb'd in everlaſting night?

No more the harp ſhall Polyhymnia tune,
No warbling flute Euterpe's breath inſpire;
Ah! why for ever ſilent, why ſo ſoon,
Should every Muſe forbear to ſtrike the lyre?

To me a faded form even Nature wears,
Its vivid colours every flower reſigns,
In Heaven th'illumin'd azure diſappears,
Shorn of his beams the ſun more faintly ſhines.

Age, hood-wink'd Age, exterminates the whole,
She o'er the proſpect night and horror ſpreads;
Her endleſs winter intercepts the ſoul,
From limpid fountains and enchanted meads.

O come, DALZIEL *, whoſe comprehenſive view
Whate'er the Muſe exhibits can ſurvey;
The flying phantoms teach me to purſue,
Direct my courſe, and animate my lay.

Yet from th'ungrateful boſom of the tomb
Should Jaſon's magic bride emerge once more,
Nor thou, nor ſhe, my genius could relume,
Nor thou, nor ſhe, the flame of youth reſtore.

* *This gentleman delivered a courſe of Critical Lectures on Poetry, which did honour to the ſeminary in which he is engaged, and to the country where he lives.*

APOSTROPHE to PEACE.

DAughter of him at whoſe command
The ſword devours a guilty land,
Who calls the furies from the realms profound,
And bids Deſtruction walk the dreadful round,

Tho' ſtranger long to Britain's iſle,
Propitious deign at length to ſmile,
At length propitious deign to turn afar
The horrid edge of wide-deſtroying War.

Britain, with native blood diſtain'd,
Implores at length thy ſaving hand,
While War licentious ſpreads the ample plain
With blood, and duſt, and mountains of the ſlain.

From the fair manſions of the ſky,
Where thou, enthron'd, doſt ſit on high,
Goddeſs, deſcend! thou of celeſtial birth,
Reviſit once again the ſons of earth.

For thee at firſt th' Almighty Pow'r
Call'd forth in the creating hour,
Bade jarring elements their diſcord ceaſe,
And anarch Chaos yield the throne to Peace.

Deſcend, bright Pow'r, and bring with thee
Thy well-belov'd, fair Liberty;
And Plenty blithe, that 'midſt thy ſhining train,
Her flowing treſſes decks with golden grain.

Thy balm the rankling wounds can heal,
Deep open'd by the vengeful ſteel;
Thy lenient arts the glowing pangs aſſuage,
Of foreign tumult, and inteſtine rage.

Long on the globe thy gifts diſpenſe,
On Britain ſhed thy influence:
With joy her ſons, with plenty deck her plain,
That Wealth and Peace may ſpeak a happier reign.

A Tranſlation of a Latin Inſcription [41. 46.] *on a Marble Monument placed between Gay's and the Duke of Argyle's, in Weſtminſter Abbey; conſiſting of a large medallion, exhibiting a very good likeneſs of Dr Goldſmith, embelliſhed with Literary ornaments.*

This Monument is raiſed
To the memory of
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
Poet, Natural Philoſopher, and
Hiſtorian;
Who left no ſpecies of Writing untouched,
Or
Unadorned, by his pen,
Whether to move Laughter,
Or draw Tears:
He was a powerful maſter
Over the affections,
Though at the ſame time a gentle tyrant;
Of a genius at once ſublime, lively, and
Equal to every ſubject:
In expreſſion, at once noble,
Pure, and delicate.
His Memory will laſt
As long as Society retains affection,
Friendſhip is not void of honour,
And reading wants not her admirers.
He was born in the kingdom of Ireland,
At Fernes, in the province
Of Leinſter,
Where Pallas had ſet her name,
29th Nov. 1731.
He was educated at Dublin,
And died in London,
4th April 1774.

VERSES to a LADY.

ONce on a time (I now forget the year)
Great Jove reſolv'd to make a matchleſs Fair,
And thus accoſted Vulcan, "Sooty Sire,
Go heat your furnace with celeſtial fire,
And form a mortal,* but of mould ſo fine,
As to approach, yet but approach divine.
Give her a ſhape moſt perfect, ſuch an air,
As might with lovely Venus' ſelf compare;
With ſilent lightning borrow'd from on high,
Bright, keen, and killing, arm her piercing eye;
Upon her cheek diſplay the vernal roſe,
And make her breaſt to vie with mountain-ſnows.
He ſaid, and Vulcan his commands obey'd,
And work'd, and wonder'd at the work he made.
Then Jove inſpir'd her with the vital breath,
And ſweeteſt ſoul that e'er ſojourn'd beneath;
With ſolid wiſdom, and with lively wit,
Of mirth and humour with a portion fit,
With judgement quick and piercing, ſound and clear,
With uſeful knowledge, and with truth ſincere;
A taſte ſublime, a feeling moſt refin'd,
A noble ſpirit, yet with pride unſtain'd:
All theſe he gave her, and, to crown the whole,
With heaven-born Modeſty adorn'd her ſoul.
Then in a voice divine he ſmiling ſaid,
"Go forth and conquer, lovely beauteous Maid;
I give you every grace and gentle art,
That charms the eye or captivates the heart;
'Tis yours to uſe them, and exalt your fame;
And on the earth let ANNA be your name."
This lovely infant ſoon advanc'd apace,
And grew in ſtature, beauty, wit, and grace:
Her opening beauty puerile boſoms fir'd,
And taſte mature her riſing charms admir'd;
Till now at length to full perfection grown,
She ſhines unmatch'd in country and in town;
Leads crouds of lovers captive at her will,
And with a ſingle look can ſave or kill.
But chief the Muſe her proſtrate vot'ry lies,
Lives in her ſmile, and in her frown he dies.

Buchan, Oct. 1780. JUVENIS.

On reading an account of the character of the accompliſhed and unfortunate Major ANDRE, *and of his behaviour at his death.*

AS once in *Greece* the injur'd PHOCION met,
With dauntleſs fortitude, his cruel fate;
So gallant ANDRE (now by *Britons* mourn'd)
An execution to a triumph turn'd! ——

The *Greek*, tho' by injuſtice doom'd to death,
'Midſt crouds of weeping friends reſign'd his breath:
The *Briton* heard no voice lament his woes,
Saw none at Virtue mov'd — but ſullen foes. —
The Muſe above her *Phocion* writes HIS name, —
His fate ſevener, and as bright his fame! W.

TRAY in diſgrace; or, The danger of Proſperity: A Shandean Fable.

Inſcribed to General Sir WILLIAM HOWE.

By TIMOTHY TICKLE, *Eſq;*

TO guard the flocks from devaſtation
Of *Wolves*, that in the ſheep-folds broke,
A *Dog* was ſent — of *reputation*:
But Fraud will walk in Virtue's cloak;
And Dogs may yield to ſtrong temptation,
Sometimes, as well as Chriſtian folk.

Routed and flying in diſmay,
The *Wolves* firſt thought their ravage ended;
And all the neighbourhood commended
The vigilance of honeſt TRAY.

But ſoon a ſinful inclination,
From Tray's ſucceſs, took fly occaſion
His *active zeal* to ſap away,
— Like Hannibal at Capua.
Now careleſs of his *maſter's cauſe*,
Diſſolv'd in eaſe and indolence,
Our hero's late victorious jaws
Water with warm concupiſcence;
And, looſe, he roams o'er hedges, ditches,
With a ſeraglio of bitches;
And while the Wolves *uncheck'd regale*,
His noſe applies to ev'ry tail.
"Well! let them riot on (quoth he),
Raſhneſs ill ſuits a wiſe commander;
The more they kill, the more for me;"
Thus Reaſon oft is Paſſion's pander.

But TRAY's good fortune quickly ended:
He ſoon diſgorg'd *his* ill-got booty,
And died on gallows high ſuſpended,
To teach ſucceeding Dogs their duty.

Thus have we ſeen a MODERN HERO,
(Of hopeful fame like youthful Nero),
Sent by his Sovereign's command
To drive REBELLION from the land, —
Firſt ſhew us what his troops could do, —
Defeat the foe, — but not purſue;
Then, in luxurious pleaſures ſinking,
Reſign'd to wenching, gaming, drinking;
Surrender ev'ry former claim,
— His country's hopes, — his dawning fame
Till wealthy from the public ſtore,
He left the nation to deplore
— *Rebellion ſtronger than before.*

— But here — (for thus we ſometimes find,
Juſtice is *aptly* painted *blind*),
My parallel at laſt muſt falter,
— HE got a RIBBON — *Tray* a HALTER!

Lines preſented to a young Lady with a Silver Thimble.

A Dame the Abbey's tombs contain,
By puncture of a needle ſlain.
Leſt thee ſo dire a fate betide,
This *armour*, NANCY, I provide.
Nor wonder that ſo ſmall a cauſe
Should open Death's devouring jaws;
The wound my heart receiv'd from you,
Is full as ſmall, — and fatal too.

ODE

ODE to the DESERT.

Written on a journey through the deſerts of Thebais in September 1777.

By EYLES IRWIN, *Eſq;*

THou waſte, from human ſight retir'd,
By nought eſteem'd, invok'd, deſir'd;
Where ſtony hill, and ſterile plain,
And ever-ſullen ſilence reign:

Where nought is ſeen to chear the eye,
But ruſſet earth, and ſunny ſky;
Nor tree nor herbage bleſs the ground,
Nor ought to cheriſh life is found:

Save, where the deer, whom fears aſſail,
Shoots ſuddenly athwart the vale,
If chance the ſound of diſtant feet
Approach his loneſome, dark retreat:

Oh! while thy ſecrets I explore,
And traverſe all thy regions o'er;
The patient camel I beſtride, —
May no ill hap his ſteps betide!

As on we preſs the burning ſoil,
And through the winding valley toil;
Still lend ſome hill's projecting height,
To ſcreen me from Sol's piercing ſight!

And ſhould our ſcrips of water fail,
And horrid thirſt my lips aſſail;
Then, then thy ſcanty drops impart,
To renovate my fainting heart!

Nor to thy toiling ſon refuſe,
The truffle's leaf, or berry's juice:
Theſe ſtinted products of the waſte
Luxurious let my camel taſte!

At noontide-heat and midnight-cold,
Thy vengeful ſtores of wrath with-hold;
Nor bid the ſudden whirlwind riſe,
To blend at once hills, vales, and ſkies!

Dread cauſe! too ſubtle to define,
Where horror, danger, ruin, join!
Stop, ſtop its peſtilential breath,
That 'whelms a caravan in death!

But chief, whence lies our daily track,
O turn the roving Arab * back!
Who, tiger like, infeſts the way,
And makes the traveller his prey.

As erſt the ſons of Iſrael fled,
From Pharaoh's reign, and Nilus' bed;
Here † manna fell by God's command,
And water follow'd Moſes' hand.

So may old Nilus, paſſing high,
A portion of his floods ſupply;
Invite the neighb'ring peaſant's toil,
To cultivate thy alter'd ſoil!

So be thy hills with verdure ſpread,
And trees adorn each naked head!
So, in the thirſty vales below,
Diſcover'd ſprings be taught to flow!

So, teeming with neglected veins,
Thy marble pay the ſculptor's pains;
Who, emulous of Grecian taſte,
May give an Athens to the waſte!

And on thy fartheſt ſandy ſhore,
Which hears the Red ſea's billows roar,
May Commerce ſmile, her ſails unfold,
And change thy iron age to gold!

* "*This wiſh was not granted: We fell in with a party of wild Arabs, and, what was moſt extraordinary, on the very day that this Ode was written. This meeting, ſo dreaded by us, was, in all probability, the cauſe of our preſervation. Theſe foes to man, by an unexpected turn, became our friends. They were our guides when our people were at a loſs for the road; they led us to the ſprings, and ſupplied us with food, when our water or proviſion failed us. What an inconteſtable evidence is this of the weakneſs of human opinions! of the vanity of human wiſhes!*"

† [*This ſeems not quite accurate, as the manna fell, and the rocks flowed, in the wilderneſs of Sinai, on the Eaſtern or Arabian ſide of the Red ſea, after the Iſraelites had croſſed it. The deſerts of Thebais are on the Weſtern or Egyptian ſide.* Gent. Mag.]

A curious proceſs in the Vegetable World.

From Irwin's Travels.

THis proceſs has already been taken notice of by naturaliſts, but it is too uncommon to be known to readers of every claſs. The date trees were now in bloſſom; and we remarked the Arabs to be buſied about the branches. It is neceſſary to ingraft all fruit-trees, to obtain good fruit; but the propagation of the date is in another manner, and intimately reſembles that of the animal creation. There is a male as well as female date-tree, which are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the colour and ſhape of the bloſſoms. The male tree yields no fruit; but the gardener muſt be careful, every ſpring, to cull as many bloſſoms from the male as will ſerve his purpoſe. One of theſe at leaſt he muſt inwrap and bind up in a bloſſom of the female tree; without which ſhe will prove as barren as the male. The ſingularity of this operation is heightened by its being diſcovered by a people who are at preſent groſsly ignorant of every branch of natural philoſophy.

[The author adds, in a note], There is little force in this compliment, when it is known that the Egyptians have ſo far improved on this mode, as to plant only a male date-tree in the middle of many females. The wind ſcatters the male ſeed, which impregnates the female tree, without the trouble of the Arabian culture.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 4. Laſt Monday the diet was opened with the uſual ceremonies, and Count Malachowſky, Grand Notary of the Crown, was unanimouſly choſen Marſhal of the Diet."

SWEDEN. [544.]

The King of Sweden, after his late tour [544.], arrived in his own dominions on the 18th of October.

UNITED PROVINCES. [214.]

The Stadtholder gave the following notice to the aſſembly of the ſtates on the 20th of October.

"Noble and High Mightineſſes, The Chevalier Yorke, his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſador, having delivered to me, in the name of his Royal Maſter, the papers hereunto annexed, found among thoſe of Laurens, late Preſident of Congreſs, and now a ſtate-priſoner in London, I thought it my duty to lay them before your Noble and High Mightineſſes, that you may take ſuch reſolutions on them as to your enlightened wiſdom may ſeem beſt and neceſſary. I cannot but aver, that I never had the leaſt knowledge of any deliberation, much leſs of any power or authority given to enter into a treaty with the colonies of North America."

After thanking his Highneſs for his unwearied and paternal care, it was taken into conſideration, that "the papers alluded to were the reſult of a private correſpondence, between one of the commiſſioners of the American Congreſs and a merchant of Amſterdam: Reſolved, That the independence of America, which is acknowledged by no one power in Europe except France, hath never been ſo by their High Mightineſſes. Reſolved, That the above notification ſhall be ſent to the Burgomaſters and Regents of Amſterdam, in order to obtain the neceſſary light concerning the correſpondence alluded to, tending to make ſome overtures concerning a treaty of commerce to be ſet on foot between the republic of the United Provinces and North America."

In conſequence of this intimation, the Burgomaſters and Regents of Amſterdam delivered, Oct. 24. their anſwer, to the following purport: "That what had paſſed between their eldeſt penſionary, and the merchant alluded to, on the one part, and the Americans on the other, was done by their unanimous direction: but that ſuch an overture for a treaty of commerce was built only on eventual circumſtances, and to take place ſolely in caſe the independency of America ſhould be acknowledged by the Britiſh government; and that ſuch a ſtep had been taken only to prevent the town of Amſterdam being foreclоſed from trading with the ſaid colonies by ſome excluſive treaty: That they think themſelves authoriſed in having done what, in juſtice to their intereſt and welfare, it was their duty to do: They conclude by ſaying, that they expect their Noble and High Mightineſſes will loſe no time in publiſhing to the world, that they are perfectly ſatisfied with the above declaration; a matter on which the ſaid Burgomaſters and Regents beg leave to inſiſt the more ſtrongly, as ſeveral diſagreeable reports have reached them concerning this affair, and concluſions drawn from it which a member of a free ſtate ſhould by no means be liable to, it being their unanimous determination to oppoſe the influence of ſuch rumours, in an efficacious manner, and by every ways and means in their power, conſonant with ſtricteſt propriety."

Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Britiſh ambaſſador, delivered the following memorial to the States General on the 10th of November.

"High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my maſter, has, through the whole courſe of his reign, ſhewed the moſt ſincere deſire for preſerving the union which has ſubſiſted upwards of an age between his crown and the republic. This union is founded on the durable baſis of a reciprocal intereſt; and as it has greatly contributed to the welfare of both nations, the natural enemy of both the one and the other is uſing his utmoſt policy to deſtroy it: and for ſome time paſt his endeavours have been but too ſucceſsful, being ſupported by a faction that aims at domineering over the republic, and which is at all times ready to ſacrifice the general intereſt to their own private views.

The King has beheld, with equal regret and ſurpriſe, the ſmall effect which his repeated claims for the ſtipulated ſuccours, and the repreſentations of his ambaſſador, on the daily violation of the moſt

moſt ſolemn engagements, have produced.

His Majeſty's moderation has induced him to attribute this conduct of your High Mightineſſes to the intrigues of a prevailing faction; and he would ſtill perſuade himſelf, that your juſtice and diſcernment will determine you to fulfil your engagements towards him, and to prove by your whole conduct, that you are reſolved vigorouſly to adhere to the ſyſtem formed by the wiſdom of your anceſtors, which is the only one that can ſecure the ſafety and glory of the republic.

The anſwer which your High Mightineſſes return to this declaration, which the underſigned makes by the expreſs order of his court, will be conſidered as the touchſtone of your intentions and ſentiments reſpecting the King.

For a long time paſt the King has had innumerable indications of the dangerous deſigns of an unruly cabal; but the papers of Mr Laurens, who ſtyles himſelf Preſident of the pretended Congreſs, furniſhes the diſcovery of a plot, unexampled in all the annals of the republic. It appears by theſe papers, that the gentlemen of Amſterdam have been engaged in a clandeſtine correſpondence with the American rebels, from the month of Auguſt 1778; and that inſtructions and full powers have been given by them, for the concluſion of a treaty of indiſputable amity with thoſe rebels, who are the ſubjects of a ſovereign to whom the republic is united by the cloſeſt engagements. The authors of this plot do not even attempt to deny it, but, on the contrary, vainly endeavour to juſtify their conduct.

In theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty, relying on the equity of your High Mightineſſes, demands a formal diſavowal of ſuch irregular conduct, which is no leſs contrary to your moſt ſacred engagements, than to the fundamental laws of the conſtitution of Batavia. The King demands equally a prompt ſatisfaction, proportioned to the offence, and an exemplary puniſhment on the Penſioner Van Berkel, and his accomplices, as diſturbers of the public peace, and violators of the law of nations.

His Majeſty perſuades himſelf, that the anſwer of your High Mightineſſes will be ſpeedy and ſatisfactory in all reſpects: but ſhould the contrary happen; — if your High Mightineſſes ſhould refuſe ſo juſt a demand, or endeavour to elude it by ſilence, which will be regarded as a refuſal; then the King cannot but conſider the republic itſelf as approving of thoſe outrages which they refuſe to diſavow, and to puniſh; and after ſuch conduct, his Majeſty will find himſelf under the neceſſity of taking thoſe meaſures which the preſervation of his own dignity, and the eſſential intereſts of his people, demand.

Given at the Hague, Nov. 10. 1780.

JOSEPH YORKE."

"*Hague, Nov.* 16. The following is the reſolution taken by the States-General of the United Provinces, relative to the inſults and violences committed at the iſland of St Martin, on the 9th of laſt Auguſt. [602.]

"That Count Welderen, the miniſter-plenipotentiary from their High Mightineſſes to the Britiſh court, be charged to make the ſtrongeſt complaints of the ſaid inſults and violences, and to repreſent in the moſt energetic manner, That their High Mightineſſes think themſelves in the moſt ſupreme degree aggrieved by the premeditated violence of the inconteſtable territory of the ſtate at the iſland of St Martin, done by the officers of his Britiſh Majeſty, according to the expreſs orders of the King, and in conſequence of a written declaration of thoſe officers.

That no power ever doubted but all bays and roads belonged to the ſame powers as the lands annexed to them; and that all who might be in them were ſheltered from the rights of war, and from all hoſtile purſuits; and that no power is in any way authoriſed to take, or in any reſpect to moleſt, veſſels ſo ſheltered, againſt the will of the ſovereign, without its being looked upon as an indirect attack: That, notwithſtanding this, the men of war of the King of G. Britain, ſent on purpoſe by his Admiral, had by his order ſeized ſome American veſſels which had taken refuge in the iſland of St Martin, under the cannon of the fort, and took them *via facti*; threatening, if the leaſt reſiſtance was made by the fort, that it, together with the whole village belonging to their High Mightineſſes, ſhould be burnt to the ground; and a force ſufficient was ſent to carry theſe their orders into execution.

That their High Mightineſſes cannot look upon this violent ſtep in any other light than as an open violation of their territory, and a contempt of the independent ſovereignty of the ſtate; and

flatter

flatter themſelves that his Majeſty muſt perceive, that if an independent power of Europe is to be expoſed to ſuch inſults as this, all liberty and ſecurity, both in and out of Europe, will then only depend upon force; and conſequently that the King will be diſpleaſed at this hoſtile action committed by his officers againſt the territory of a power, which has not only had the honour to be allied to Great Britain for upwards of a century, and to live in peace and friendſhip with her, but from the beginning of the preſent troubles in America has not refuſed to reſtrain its ſubjects from trading with North America, in a manner for which his Majeſty has acknowledged his ſatisfaction.

That their High Mightineſſes could not paſs over in ſilence what has happened, but at the ſame time muſt proteſt ſolemnly againſt it, and moſt ſtrongly deſire of his Majeſty, what they hope from his juſtice, his friendſhip, and his equity, to obtain, which is, a full ſatisfaction for the violation of their territory, in which the intentions of his Majeſty may be made appear relative to the treatment of powers not included in the troubles of the preſent war, and of their territories in general, and of thoſe of the republic of the United Provinces in particular," &c.

FRANCE. [214.]

M. de Sartine, the French miniſter of marine, was diſmiſſed from that employment by order of the King, Oct. 13. and M. de Caſtines was appointed in his room.

SPAIN. [159.]

"*Algeſiras, Sept.* 29. Gibraltar is now blocked up cloſer than ever. All the veſſels from the Mediterranean, and the coaſt of Barbary, which have lately attempted to ſlip into the bay with freſh proviſions, have been intercepted by Don Barcelo's ſloops, to the number of twenty-two, which have been brought in here and into Cadiz."

"*Cadiz, Oct.* 26. A blow given by the beſiegers to the garriſon of Gibraltar, by burning and laying waſte in the night of the 30th ult. the Governor's gardens, which extended to the head of our lines, muſt be very ſenſibly felt. The garriſon have been no leſs diſquieted on the ſide of the Streights, where two of their merchantmen and a hulk coming out of the bay, were taken. On board one of the ſhips was the wife of a lieutenant-colonel who ſerves at Gibraltar, and five of her children. The Governor imagining they would with difficulty eſcape, had given the lady a letter of recommendation to Don Juan de Langara. This letter was of ſervice to her. She and her young family have been treated with the greateſt reſpect."

"*Madrid, Oct.* 18. Notwithſtanding the activity of Don Barcelo, ſeveral ſmall veſſels have lately got into Gibraltar; the greateſt part from the African coaſt, where the Britiſh conſul at Tangier freighted them at a high price."

ENGLAND. [552.]

"*Additional inſtructions to the commanders of all his Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque againſt the French King or the King of Spain, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or other inhabitants within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or againſt any other enemies or rebellious ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain. Given at our court at St James's the* 20th *of November* 1780. [495.]

WHEREAS, notwithſtanding our former inſtructions to the ſeveral commanders aforeſaid, ſome inconvenience has ariſen from an ignorance of the nature and extent of our engagements with our good ſiſter the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias; we being determined to adhere ſtrictly to the faith of thoſe engagements, and ſolicitous to prevent as much as poſſible all illicit proceedings, do hereby enjoin to all the ſeveral commanders aforeſaid, the ſtricteſt obſervance of the ſtipulations of the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of commerce, concluded between us and her Imperial Majeſty on the 20th of June 1766; which articles are here inſerted, that they may be accurately known to all the aforeſaid commanders, and obſerved by them as an inviolable law.

Art. X. The ſubjects of the two high contracting parties ſhall be at liberty to go, come, and trade, freely, with the ſtates with which one or other of the parties ſhall at this or at any future period be engaged in war, provided they do not carry warlike ſtores to the enemy.

This liberty, however, not to extend to places actually blocked up or beſieged, either by ſea or land. At all other times, and with the ſingle exception of warlike

warlike ſtores, the aforeſaid ſubjects may tranſport to theſe places all ſorts of merchandiſe as well as paſſengers, without the leaſt impediment. In the ſearching of merchant-ſhips, men of war and privateers ſhall behave as favourably as a ſtate of actual war can poſſibly permit towards the moſt friendly neutral powers, obſerving, as far as may be, the principles and maxims of the law of nations that are generally acknowledged.

Art. XI. All cannon, mortars, fire-arms, piſtols, bombs, grenades, bullets, balls, fuſees, flint-ſtones, matches, powder, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, breaſt-plates, pikes, ſwords, belts, cartouch-bags, ſaddles and bridles, beyond the quantity that may be neceſſary for the uſe of the ſhip, or beyond what every man ſerving on board the ſhip, and every paſſenger, ought to have, ſhall be accounted ammunition or warlike ſtores, and, if found, ſhall be confiſcated according to law, as contraband goods, or prohibited effects; but neither the ſhips, nor paſſengers, nor the other merchandiſes, found at the ſame time, ſhall be detained or hindered from proſecuting their voyage.

By his Majeſty's command,

STORMONT."

Count Welderen, envoy extraordinary from the States General to the Britiſh court, wrote a letter, dated, London, Oct. 24, to the Greffier Fagal, upon which the ſeveral ſtates of the republic have been deliberating, viz.

"SIR, Some days ago Mr James French James delivered to me a commiſſion from their High Mightineſſes, in which they conſtitute him their Commiſſary-General in the kingdom of Ireland; and requeſted me to aſk the King's approbation, as without it he would not be acknowledged in that capacity. I gave the ſaid commiſſion to my Lord Stormont, and deſired him to obtain the approbation of the King his maſter to it, on the ſame footing as Meſſ. Gordon and Tjaſink enjoy. My Lord anſwered me, that he would let me know the King's pleaſure on the ſubject; and afterwards ſaid, that the advice of the Viceroy of Ireland had been aſked. Yeſterday, having occaſion to ſpeak to Lord Stormont, I again entered upon the above ſubject; when he told me, that it had been found, that hitherto there never had been a Commiſſary-General on the part of their High Mightineſſes in Ireland; and that it was a novelty into which the King his maſter could not at preſent enter, and conſequently could not admit Mr French in that quality. After this, he returned me the commiſſion. I did all in my power to have Mr French acknowledged in the quality granted him by their High Mightineſſes, but all my efforts proved fruitleſs. I have the honour to be, &c."

Adm. Hood, in the Barfleur, of 98 guns, with the Gibraltar, 80 guns, Invincible 74, Princeſſa and Monarch, 70 each, Belliqueux 64, Panther 60, Thetis 32, Sybill 28, Du Guay Trouin 16, Swallow and Fly cutter, 14 each, and a large fleet of merchantmen for the Weſt Indies, ſailed from Portſmouth, Nov. 28. —— [P. S.]. This fleet paſſed by Plymouth on the 2d of December, and were there joined by three other ſhips.

By an order of council of Nov. 15. the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, is continued for three months from the 23d of November. [442.].

Mr John Trumbull, ſon of John Trumbull, Eſq; Governor of Connecticut, was taken up at London, Nov. 20. and committed to New Priſon, on the information of one Gray. This Gray, who had formerly ſerved in the King's army in America, went to the office in Bow ſtreet, and made a voluntary depoſition to this effect: That when in America he was made a priſoner, and was, with other priſoners, put under a guard, which was commanded by a Major Tyler, of Jackſon's regiment; that after his releaſe, he returned to England, and had lately been much ſurpriſed to ſee this Major Tyler reſiding in London; and that, ſuſpecting ſome foul play, he made application to the magiſtrates of his country. Immediately proper perſons were ſent to Tyler's lodgings; who, luckily for himſelf, was gone out for the evening. His papers were, however, ſearched; and as Mr Trumbull's name was mentioned in them, and as he was at home, for he lived in the ſame lodgings with Mr Tyler, he was taken into cuſtody.

Next day he was carried to the office in Bow ſtreet, and examined before two juſtices of the peace. —— Three letters were produced, and read, in evidence againſt him; — of which the following are copies.

[N° 1.]

"Hon. Sir, London, Sept. 8. 1780.

In two letters which I have written you lately from this place, I have said as much as fitting on political news. I write this at the request of Mr Temple, who means to follow soon to America; who wishes to be received as a deserving friend to his country. While he expects that weak and wicked men may attempt to injure his reputation, I feel myself happy in having it in my power, from my situation, to obviate every insinuation which may be made to you, and to say, that his residence in this country, since he last left Boston, has been essentially serviceable to the cause of America, by giving such ideas of her temper, and resources, as have preserved steady to her interests, the few noble friends she has in both Houses of Parliament, and staggered her numerous enemies. The Duke of Richmond, Mr D. Hartley, Dr Price, and names of similar dignity and principles, are Mr Temple's acquaintances here; and among such names, his own principles or integrity cannot be doubted. His desire is to return to Europe in some public character, as he formerly talked to you; I cannot but most heartily wish him success in his pursuit, and the particular favour and attention of my friends to his interests. With sincere affection to all my friends, I subscribe myself, Honoured Sir, your most dutiful son,

Gov. Trumbull. John Trumbull.

[N° 2.]

"Dear Sir, Passy, Oct. 3. 1780.

Your favour by Mr Hartley I duly received. It is true we have had some late arrivals from America, but no letters have come here for you. If any do, I shall forward them as you direct. — My grandfather directs me to make you his best compliments, and likewise to Mr Tyler, to whom I beg you to present mine; and believe me very sincerely, Dear Sir, your friend and humble servant,

W. T. Franklin.

J. Trumbull, Esq; London."

[N° 3.]

"Dear Sir,

I have this moment received your very friendly and polite letter, and sincerely thank you for its contents. Your observations are very just; and I shall, in every particular, follow your advice.

Since I wrote to you, I have had some conversation with my father, on the subject of my intended expedition; and as he strongly opposes my thoughts of going by the way of the West Indies, and at the same time warmly recommended our old route by Ostend and France, I am a little dubious how to act; but shall, I believe, relinquish my original plan, and adopt the last. In that case, the providing myself with camp-equipage here would be unnecessary, from the impossibility of conveying it with me; at the same time that I shall, in the kingdom of our dear and great ally, be able to procure myself every thing that is necessary, and as good in quality as in London. From these considerations, request our mutual friend Waters not to execute my late orders until he hears further from me; and if he has already given his directions, to stop them, as in the course of a few days I shall be finally resolved.

I shall rejoice to join you in any plan that you and Waters may adopt, and hope in God that your expectations may not be disappointed. A direct conveyance is certainly of all others to be preferred; but should your present hopes not be realised, what other schemes have you, and when do you expect to leave England? If you will not look upon one as an intruder, I will accompany you in any way that promises to lead to the desired port. I shall hold myself in readiness to obey the summons, and will at any time leave this in twenty-four hours. As I shall anxiously await the issue of your deliberations, be so obliging as to drop me a line upon the receipt of this, and at the same time send me your direction.

The papers mention, that Mr L— is permitted to walk about the Tower; is the report founded in fact? — Remember me kindly to Waters and Tyler, and believe me sincerely yours,

William White.

Lyme, in Dorset, Nov. 1780.

John Trumbull, Esq; to the care of Mr Waters, N° 23. Villars street, Strand, London."

Mr Bond, being sworn, deposed, That the letter N° 1. he found upon the person of Mr Trumbull, and those marked N° 2. and N° 3. in his bureau, at his residence in George-street, York-buildings, at a Mr Bushel's; that the prisoner behaved much like a gentleman, making no attempt to escape, only desiring

firing to go to the neceſſary; which Mr Bond ſaid he could not conſent to, till he had firſt delivered up the papers that were about him; under an apprehenſion that he wanted by this pretext to make away with them.

Juſtice Wright now addreſſing Mr Trumbull, ſaid it was neceſſary he ſhould interrogate him a little further relative to the above extraordinary correſpondence; but humanely intimated at the ſame time, if it appeared to him that any queſtion came from the bench that might materially affect him, he was under no neceſſity of anſwering it. Mr Trumbull's replies to the ſeveral interrogatories, amounted to the following narrative: That he was the ſon of John Trumbull, Eſq; now Governor of Connecticut, an office his father had enjoyed previous to the breaking out of the American war, which, unlike the other colonies, was elective in the province only, and that even without his Majeſty's approbation; that he ſtill poſſeſſed the government under the American Congreſs: That he himſelf, ſoon after the commencement of the war, was made deputy adjutant-general of the American forces, with the titular rank of colonel; but that he ceaſed to be a military man, when he threw up his adjutant-generalſhip 22d February 1777, and embarked for Europe on board the Nereſt, Capt. Landoff, with Mr Tyler, a Major in the American ſervice; and that they were landed at Nantz in May, after a few weeks voyage. From thence he and Mr Tyler went to Paris; where ſoon after he confeſſed to have been well received by Dr Franklin, and to have been upon very intimate terms with Mr W. T. Franklin, the Doctor's grandſon: That laſt ſummer he and Mr Tyler took a paſſage on board an Oſtend packet, (neither the name or captain of which he could recollect), and arrived in England in the beginning of July: That the profeſſion he had in view on his arrival, was painting; which Mr B. Weſt, the hiſtorical painter, could inform the bench fully of, as well as the manner how he uſually ſpent his time: That he and Tyler lodged together in George's-ſtreet, York-buildings; and that the man's name to whom his letters were addreſſed was not *Waters*, as appeared on the ſuperſcription, but *Digges:* That he had very little connection with Tyler ſince their arrival in England, their diſpoſitions being widely different; Mr Tyler being a man of pleaſure, and he of quite a contrary turn. He owned to having had ſeveral interviews with Mr Temple ſince his arrival in England. As to Mr White, [ſee N° 3.], he knew nothing further of him than a common-place acquaintance, whom he accidentally met at Vauxhall, not even having learned his profeſſion or connections. All things therefore being duly weighed, he conceived he was intitled to his liberty, being fully intitled, in his own opinion, to the benefit of his Majeſty's proclamation, which preceded the reſignation of his American employment. But being aſked here, whether he had any proof of having made the neceſſary ſurrender? he replied, He had not.

A warrant for his committment was iſſued by the bench. -- On his aſking, he was permitted to write to Mr Weſt, and to receive the viſits of his friends. He thanked the bench for their candour.

The contents of the three letters above inſerted are confirmed by papers found in Preſident Laurens's trunk; — one of which is an extract of a letter from Dr Franklin to the Committee of Congreſs for Foreign Affairs, dated, Paſſy, May 26. 1779, viz.

" Doctor Price, whoſe aſſiſtance was requeſted, by Congreſs, has declined that ſervice; as you will ſee by the copy of his letter incloſed."

" *Doctor Price's letter to the Commiſſioners at the Court of France.*

" London, Jan. 18. 1779.

Doctor Price returns his beſt thanks to the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee, and John Adams, Eſquires, for conveying to him the reſolution of Congreſs of the 6th of October laſt, by which he is invited to become a Member of the United States, and to give his aſſiſtance in regulating their finances. It is not poſſible for him to expreſs the ſenſe he has of the honour which this reſolution does him, and the ſatisfaction with which he reflects on the favourable opinion of him which has occaſioned it. But he knows himſelf not to be ſufficiently qualified for giving ſuch aſſiſtance; and he is ſo connected in this country, and alſo advancing ſo faſt into the evening of life, that he cannot think of a removal. He requeſts the favour of the Honourable Commiſſioners to tranſmit this reply to Congreſs, with aſſurances, that Doctor Price feels the warmeſt gratitude for the notice taken of him, and that he looks

to the American States as now the hope, and likely ſoon to become the refuge of mankind!

A true copy from the original.
Atteſt. W. S. FRANKLIN."

Among Preſ. Laurens's papers there are four letters recommending Mr Temple warmly to the favour of Congreſs, all addreſſed to Mr Laurens, the Preſident, viz one from the Council of Maſſachuſets-bay, ſigned, in name of the Council, *Jer. Powell, Preſident*, dated, Boſton, Nov. 3. 1778; one by Gov. John Trumbull, of Connecticut, dated, Lebanon, Nov. 16. 1778; one from Gen. Waſhington, dated, Frederickſburgh, Nov. 23. 1778; and one from Gov. William Livingſton, of New Jerſey, dated, Princetown, Nov. 29. 1778. — We inſert that from the Maſſachuſets-bay Council, viz.

"SIR, The Hon. John Temple, Eſq; having, on his arrival into this State, waited on this Board, and given a moſt explicit declaration of the principles which induced him to return to America, and explained the neceſſity of coming through the channel he did, the Board, conſidering the laudable and exemplary conduct of that gentleman during his former reſidence in this State, in the offices he ſuſtained under the Crown of Great Britain, and his exertions to counteract the meaſures of thoſe who were for promoting the tyranny of Great Britain towards theſe States, and alſo his attachment and kind offices exerciſed to them while in England, to the riſk even of life, (not to mention a great ſacrifice in the loſs of a very profitable commiſſion under the Crown, and other ſufferings in conſequence of his conduct and attachment as aforeſaid), induce the Board, in juſtice to Mr Temple's merit, to declare, we have no reaſon to doubt that gentleman's retaining the warmeſt affection and regard to his country, which ſome of the Members of your Honourable body have had full evidence of in time paſt; and therefore will, with great ſatisfaction, take this opportunity to recommend him to the notice of the Honourable Congreſs, as he intends to pay his reſpects to them."

It is ſaid in the London papers, upon what authority we know not, that Mr Temple was an American refugee, and poſſeſſed the confidence of our miniſtry ſo much, that he was ſent over as an aſſiſtant to the peace-commiſſioners in 1778; that he has been ſome years in the pay of the treaſury; and that he not long ago preſented a memorial to Lord North for an increaſe of his allowance. — It was one of this name, probably the ſame perſon, who in 1773 found means, not very honourable means, to procure the confidential letters of Lt-Gov. Hutchiſon and Secretary Oliver to Mr Whateley, ſecretary to the treaſury, which Dr Franklin ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſets-bay, and which produced a duel between Mr Temple and Mr Whateley, brother to the gentleman, (then deceaſed) to whom the letters were ſent. [35. 666.]

The following addreſs appeared in the Gazette of Nov. 18.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation aſſembled, humbly beg leave to approach your throne, and, with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude for the protection we continue to enjoy under your Majeſty's reign, to offer our unfeigned congratulations on the further ſecurity of your Majeſty's Illuſtrious Houſe by the birth of another Prince, and on the happy recovery of our gracious Queen, the patroneſs of religion and virtue.

We are, on this occaſion, particularly obliged to acknowledge and admire a late inſtance of your Majeſty's attention to the intereſts of Chriſtianity, in your royal munificence to the pious deſigns of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, erected by a charter from your glorious predeceſſor King William, and now reſtored to its former activity by the liberal contributions of your ſubjects, encouraged by your Majeſty's example.

Amidſt all the protection and favour we derive from the goodneſs of your Majeſty's heart, we lament the neceſſity of confeſſing, that the licentiouſneſs of the times continues to counteract your paternal care for the ſtate of National Religion. Bad men and bad books are the produce of all times; but we obſerve, with particular regret, that the wickedneſs of the age hath of late been directly pointed at the fences of piety and virtue, eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, and apparently ſecured by law.

The open violation of the Lord's day, and the invitations of men to deſert the religious duties of that day for amuſements, frivolous at beſt, appears to call for

for the aid of the civil magiſtrate, to check the progreſs of an evil ſo dangerous both to church and ſtate, by ſuppreſſing on the Lord's day places of reſort for pleaſure, where the interpoſition of the miniſters of religion is impracticable. We humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that, ſo far as any exertion of ours can reach, we ſhall not fail to admoniſh and rebuke, both by word and example.

We have the comfortable hope, Sir, that it will appear to your Majeſty, that Popery is leſs prevalent than it has been in this part of your dominions. We are too zealouſly attached to Proteſtantiſm not to oppoſe the errors of the church of Rome, as well in controverſial attacks, as in the more ſucceſsful way of teaching the doctrines of our Apoſtolical Church; adhering, at the ſame time, invariably to the principles of the Reformation, which direct us to oppoſe error of every kind by argument and perſuaſion, and to diſavow all violence in the cauſe of religion.

May Almighty God, who, for our ſins, hath permitted your Majeſty to be involved in a war, juſt, indeed, and neceſſary, but in its own nature productive of much calamity, bleſs your Majeſty's efforts with deciſive ſucceſs.

It becomes us, as Miniſters of the Goſpel, to praiſe God for every victory which has a tendency to the bleſſings of peace; and whenever it ſhall pleaſe his infinite wiſdom to reſtore them to this nation, we ſhall further beſeech him to grant to your Majeſty the full enjoyment of thoſe bleſſings for many years, in the proſperity and unanimous loyalty of your ſubjects."

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"My Lords, and the reſt of the Clergy,

I thank you for your congratulations on the increaſe of my family, and the happy recovery of the Queen.

I hear with pleaſure the zeal you expreſs for the intereſts of our holy religion; and I ſhall continue to make it my conſtant endeavour to ſupport them, upon the principles of the Reformation, againſt the incroachments of licentiouſneſs or ſuperſtition.

Truſting to the juſtice of my cauſe, I rely on the continuance of the bleſſings of Providence on my endeavours to reſtore to my people a ſafe and honourable peace."

MARRIAGES.

"*Brunſwick, Oct.* 16. Yeſterday the Princeſs Auguſta Carolina Frederica Louiſa, eldeſt daughter of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, was married to Prince Frederick William Charles of Wirtemberg" *Lond. Gaz.*

Nov. 12. At Forfar, the Hon. Walter Ogilvy of Clova, to Miſs Jeany Ogilvy, daughter of Dr John Ogilvy phyſician, Forfar.

18. At Letham, Haddingtonſhire, John Glaſſell, Eſq; of Long Niddery, to Miſs Helen Buchan, daughter of John Buchan, Eſq; of Letham.

19. At Ypres, in Flanders, John Peter, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's conſul at Oſtend, to Miſs Eliſabeth Herries, ſiſter to Sir Robert Herries.

22. Lord Duncannon, ſon of the Earl of Beſborough, to the ſecond daughter of the Earl Spencer.

25. Baron Kutzleben, the Heſſian miniſter at the Britiſh court, to Miſs Wrottesley, ſiſter of the Ducheſs of Grafton.

BIRTHS.

"*Florence, Oct.* 14. This evening her Imperial Highneſs the Great Ducheſs was delivered of a princeſs." *Lond. Gaz.*

Nov. 13. The Counteſs of Carliſle, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Government have received advice of the death of George James Bruere, Eſq; Governor of Bermuda.

Aug. 18. At Kingſton in Jamaica, Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq; for many years an eminent phyſician in that iſland.

Sept. In Jamaica, Mr Stephen Dunbar, only ſon of Walter Dunbar, Eſq; Forres.

At Buxford in Herts, Thomas Field, a labouring man, aged 102. His father was 104, his uncle 93, his brother 95, and ſcarce any of the family have died under 90.

In Queen's county, Ireland, Mr John Woodworth, aged 112.

In Jamaica, Major Cribb, of the royal Liverpool blues.

Oct. 23. Mr John Touch miniſter of Mortlich, Banff ſhire.

29. At Ham, Eſſex, Mrs Suſan Daſhwood, aged 108.

31. At Kemnay, George Burnett, Eſq; of Kemnay.

Nov. 1. At Forres, Dr Roſe, phyſician.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Murray, daughter of the deceaſed Mr William Murray of Ardbenny.

6. At his ſeat at Beckingham in Kent, Sir George Wombwell, Bt, member of parliament for Huntingdon, and one of the directors of the Eaſt-India company.

At his ſeat near Epſom, Sir Nathaniel Hankerſon,

kerſon, Kt, formerly governor of Bombay.

John Davidſon, Eſq; barriſter of Lincoln's-inn. His death was occaſioned by a fall when out a-hunting with the King, by which he broke his neck and both his arms.

8. At her houſe in Charles ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Swinton, daughter of the deceaſed Sir John Swinton of that Ilk, Bt.

11. At Bath, after a lingering illneſs, the Counteſs of Donegall.

12. At Stirling, Mr Robert Menzies miniſter at Comrie.

12. At Sandſide, William Innes of Sandſide, Eſq; a captain in the Sutherland fencible regiment.

At Cauſton, Derbyſhire, Francis Tatton, a kind of minſtrel of the ancient deſcription, aged 114.

12. At Muſſelburgh, in the 84th year of his age, Manſteldt Cardonnel, Eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotland, which place he held for thirty-ſix years. — By his mother he was a grandſon of the Duke of Monmouth, and not a diſtant relation of Oliver Cromwell. His father was ſecretary to the great Duke of Schomberg, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, and was afterwards commiſſioner of either the cuſtoms or exciſe in London.

13. Mr Charles Wright ſeſſion-clerk of Edinburgh.

13. At Manchester, Samuel Lever, a remarkable dwarf. He was twenty-five years of age, and weighed only thirty-five pounds.

14. In the Iſle of Sky, Hector Maclean, Eſq; of the Iſle of Monk.

18. At Shiels, Mrs Ravens, aged 100. She followed the buſineſs of midwife in North Shiels for upwards of ſixty years.

20. At Forreſterhill, Mrs Helen Duff, Lady Bracco.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Sym ſenior, writer to the ſignet.

24. At Drumſheugh, near Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Mackay, widow of John Watſon of Muirhouſe, Eſq;

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Guthrie writer in Edinburgh.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 97, Mrs Katharine Paterſon, daughter of Sir Hugh Paterſon, Bt, and widow of John Walkinſhaw, Eſq; of Barrowfield.

26. At Elgin, Mrs Dunbar, relict of Archibald Dunbar, Eſq; of Thunderton.

26. At Edinburgh, Sir James Stewart Denham of Coltneſs and Weſt Shield, Bt, author of the Political OEconomy, in two volumes 4to, and other works of genius.

27. At Lennox-Love, the Hon. Miſs Marion Stuart, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Lord Blantyre.

28. At Barſkimming, John Miller of Glenlee, Eſq;

"*Vienna, Nov.* 29. This evening, about nine o'clock, her Imperial Majeſty departed this life, to the inexpreſſible grief of the Emperor, the Imperial family, and all their Imperial Majeſty's ſubjects. Her illneſs, though but of ſhort duration, was exceedingly painful: ſhe bore it with the utmoſt patience, and met her approaching diſſolution with the greateſt piety, fortitude, and reſignation." *Lond. Gaz.*

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Nov. 14. To confer this day the honour of the Moſt Honourable order of the Bath upon Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, Admiral of the White ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet, and commander in chief of all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward iſlands.

18. to preſent the Rev. Mr George Gordon to the church and pariſh of Mortlich, void by the death of Mr John Touch.

— to appoint Mr John Ramſay, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Kincardine, in the room of Mr John Scott, deceaſed.

— to appoint Mr William Oliver, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Roxburgh, in the room of Mr Patrick Murray.

"*St James's, Nov.* 8. This day the Rt Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly."

War-office, Nov. 7.

2d grenadier-guards: Capt. George Warde, of the 9th dragoons, to be Guidon and Captain, vice Andrew Corbet.

18th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Francis John Kelly to be Captain, vice Edward Croſbey; and Lieut. Thomas Searle to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas John Kelly.

86th foot: Lieut. William St Leger, of 33d foot, to be Captain of a Company.

War-office, Nov. 11.

6th dragoons: Lieut. William Lord Banff to be Captain, vice Clement Newſam; and Capt. Barrington Price, of 22d dragoons, to be Captain, vice George Bernard.

19th dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Sir James Erſkine, Bt, to be Captain, vice John Morris; and Lieut. Francis Gregory to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sir James Erſkine, Bt.

22d dragoons: Capt. George Bernard, of 6th dragoons, to be Captain, vice Barrington Price.

69th foot: Lieut. Alexander Anderſon to be Captain, vice Charles Lyons.

75th

79th foot: Capt. Bryan Blundell to be Major, vice Richard Cribb.

94th foot: Lieut. Arthur Forbes to be Captain-Lieutenant.

98th foot: Lieut. Jonathan Brecknock, of 3d foot, to be Captain.

Maj. William Dalrymple's corps: Lieut. Daniel Leo to be Captain, vice Edmond Harte.

War-office, Nov. 14.

Majors in the Army: Capt' Alexander Roſs, of 45th foot; John Jaques, of 51ſt foot; James Stevenſon, of 60th foot; Richard Baugh, of 39th foot; Charles Crawfurd, of 13th foot; John Dickſon, of 68th foot; Samuel Wildey Robarts, of 13th foot; John Mercier, of 39th foot; Frederick Diſney, of 21ſt foot; Henry Hamilton, of 56th foot; Gilbert King, of 5th dragoons; Timothy Newmarſh, of 7th foot; Anthony Cliffe, of 4th horſe; David Gardyne, of 66th foot; Miles Staveley, of R. R. H. Guards; Richard Ber. Lernoult, of 8th foot; and John Mackay, of 65th foot.

War-office, Nov. 18.

57th foot: Maj.-Gen. John Campbell to be Colonel, vice Sir John Irwine.

61ſt foot: Lieut. Mathew Wilkie to be Captain, vice William Owen.

89th foot: Col. William Meadows to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Lucius Ferdinand Cary.

97th foot: Lieut. Robert Wilſon to be Captain, vice Naſſau Smith.

Lt-Col. Thomas Earl of Lincoln to be Aid-de-camp to the King, vice William Meadows.

War-office, Nov. 25.

Colonels in the Army: Lt-Col' John Campbell, of 74th foot; John Leland, of 1ſt foot-guards; Enoch Markham, of 46th foot; James Hamilton, of 21ſt foot; Allan Maclean, of 84th foot; John Stratton, of artillery in Ireland; Allan Campbell, of 36th foot; Barry St Leger, of 34th foot; James Rooke, of 14th foot; Sir Alexander Purves, Bt, of 18th foot; Samuel Birch, of 17th dragoons; Charles Croſbie, of 67th foot; Martin Tucker, of 2d horſe; Winter Blathwayte, of R. R. H. Guards; John Howard, of 1ſt foot-guards; Hon. Coſmo Gordon, of 3d foot-guards; Ralph Abercrombie, of 3d horſe; Lord Robert Ker, of 6th dragoons; John Anſtruther, of 62d foot; William Schutz, of 2d foot-guards; James Webſter, of 33d foot; Chapel Norton, of 2d foot-guards; Thomas Biſhopp, of 2d foot-guards; Alexander Rigby, of 25th foot; and Thomas Fraſer, of 1ſt foot.

Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Maj' Jacob Sawbridge, of 1ſt horſe grenadier-guards; Samuel Henry Margin, of 5th dragoons; Edward Hicks, of 70th foot; Grice Blakeney, of 14th dragoons; Paulus Æmilius Irvine, of 47th foot; John Small, of 84th foot; James Couſſeau, of 37th foot; Beamſley Glazier, of 60th foot; Thomas Pringle, of 67th foot; Edmund Eyre, of 54th foot; Theodore Hultaine, of 66th foot; Henry Harnage, of 62d foot; and Henry Nooth, of 4th dragoons.

Majors in the Army: Capt' John Vignoles, of 39th foot; Stephen Bromfield, of 54th foot; Ralph Ramſay, of 61ſt foot; John Gillan, of 55th foot; Samuel Haynes, of 1ſt horſe grenadier-guards; John Skinner, of 70th foot; John Glover, of 32d foot; William Cheſter, of 69th foot; Thomas Boyd, of 16th foot; Francis Hutchinſon, of 60th foot; Samuel Knolles, of 51ſt foot; Wetwang Marſh, of 32d foot; Daniel Vaughan, of 39th foot; Abdy Mawe, of 32d foot; John MacGill, of 19th foot; Archibald Campbell, of 29th foot; William Monſell, of 29th foot; John Bridges Schaw, of 68th foot; Henry Ogilvie, of 50th foot; Hugh Maginnis, of 38th foot; John Money, of 9th foot; Samuel Moore, of 56th foot; Thomas Walmeſley, of 18th dragoons; T. Coppinger Moyle, of 28th foot; George Marley, of 62d foot; Richard England, of 47th foot; John Kay, of 12th foot; Trevor Hull, of 36th foot; Henry Bathurſt, of R. R. H. Guards; Mathew Johnſon, of 46th foot; Richard Fleming, of 36th foot; and James Horſburgh, of 39th foot.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 25.

Marines: Lt-Col. John Martin to be Colonel; and Capt' John Perceval, William Forſter, Thomas Timins, Richard Biſhop, Thomas Gregg, and Charles Jackman, to be Majors.

War-office, Nov. 28.

3d dragoons: Capt. Hon. Richard Lumley, of 86th foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Henry Rooke.

38th foot: Lieut. George Cleghorn, of 22d foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Ruſſell; Capt.-Lieut. Nathaniel Phillips to be Captain, vice Charles Norman; and Lieut. John Sargeant to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Nathaniel Phillips.

84th foot, 2d batt.: Lieut. Robert Campbell to be Captain, vice ——— Campbell; and Lieut. Neill Campbell, of 74th foot, to be Captain, vice ——— M'Nicoll.

86th foot: Capt. Henry Rooke, of 3d dragoons, to be Captain, vice Hon. Richard Lumley.

Maj William Croſbie, of 7th foot, to be Barrackmaſter-General to the army in North America, vice Lt-Col. Clarke.

Dr John Hunter to be Phyſician to the forces in Jamaica.

Ships

Ships of war commiſſioned, or new captains appointed. [392.]

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Barfleur	98	John Inglefield
Gibraltar	80	Walter Stirling
Conqueror	74	Wm Dickſon
Monarch	74	Francis Reynolds
Royal Oak	74	Wm Swiney
Terrible	74	James Fergufſon
Alcide	74	Cha. Thompſon
Dragon	74	John Fergufſon
Europe	64	Smith Child
Monmouth	64	James Aims
Raiſonable	64	Sir Digby Dent
St Albans	64	Cha. Inglis
Inflexible	64	Rowland Cotton
Belliqueux	64	Tho. Fitzherbert
Buffaloe	60	Rob. Calder
Chatham	50	John Orde
Iſis	50	Evelyn Sutton
Jupiter	50	Tho. Paſley
Renown	50	James Hawker
Warwick	50	Hon G. K. Elphinſtone
Acteon	44	Fr. Parry
Artois	40	John W. Payne
La Nymph	36	John Ford
Oiſeau	32	Henry Lloyd
Iris	32	George Dawſon
Juno	32	James Montagu
Active	32	Tho. Mackenzie
Medea	28	Henry Duncan
Brilliant	28	Roger Curtis
Sybil	28	Ld Cha. Fitzgerald
Veſtal	28	Hon. Geo. Berkeley
Santa Monica	28	John Linzee
Boreas	28	—— Rodney
Caryſfort	28	Wm Peacock
Fowey	24	Howel Lloyd
Perſeus	20	Ja. Rd Dacres
Port Royal	18	Joſ. Haynes
Scout	18	James Ellis
Zebra	18	John Bouchier
La Perle	18	Wm White
Cormorant	16	R. M'Evoy
Fairy	16	Fr. E. Stanhope
Atalanta	16	Sampſon Edwards
Alligator	16	John Frodſham
Avenger	14	Cha. Stirling
Viper	14	Ja. Dickenſon
Hazard	8	Edward Pellew
Lucifer } fire-ſhips	8	J. P. Ardeſoife
Infernal } fire-ſhips	8	James Williams
Carcaſs bomb	8	Ed. Edwards
Nabob } arm'd ſt. ſhip	20	Wm Oſborne
Armed Ships.		
Britannia	20	Ed. Thornburgh
Royal Charlotte	20	T. S. Bennet
Tartar	24	T. Marſhall
Prince Edward	14	—— Stiles
Placentia	14	—— Arthur
Trepaſſey	14	—— Smith

Proveſts: Glaſgow, John Campbell, Eſq; of Clathick, who declined to accept, and Hugh Wyllie, Eſq; was elected in his place; Perth, William Stewart, Eſq; Dundee, Patrick Maxwell, Eſq; Dumbarton, Lord Frederick Campbell; Renfrew, John Paterſon, Eſq; of Caſtlehill; Rutherglen, George Whyte, Eſq; of Bankhead; Ayr, John Nimmo, Eſq; Aberdeen, James Jopp, Eſq; Linlithgow, Robert Clarke, Eſq;

Prices of grain at Haddington, Dec. 1. 1780.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Bear,	14s. 3d.	13s. 8d.	12s. 10d.
Oats,	13s. 6d.	12s. 2d.	11s. 6d.
Peaſe,	9s. 6d.	8s. 2d.	7s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Dec. 19. 1780. Oat-meal, 10d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe-meal, 6d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in November 1780.

Males 32 } 57. Increaſed 3.
Females 25 }

Age.			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	22	Aged ——	4
Between	2 &	5	6	Aſthma ——	1
	5 &	10	3	Bowelhive ——	2
	10 &	20	3	Chincough ——	2
	20 &	30	2	Conſumption ——	10
	30 &	40	2	Fever ——	4
	40 &	50	6	Killed by an infane	1
	50 &	60	4	— a fall from a horſe	1
	60 &	70	5	— a fall from a houſe	1
	70 &	80	3	Small pox ——	22
	80 &	90	1	Stillborn ——	4
	90 &	100	0	Teething —	3
				Water in the head	2

PRICES of STOCKS.

Nov. 14.

South Sea Old Ann. 58 1 8th a 1 4th.
3 per cent. Bk red. 59 1 8th.
3 per cent. Conſ. 61 3 8ths.
4 per cent. Conſ. 59 a 58 7 8ths.
Ditto New 1777, 72 1 4th a 3 8ths.
India Bonds, 8s. a 10s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 10 7 8ths per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 7 16ths.
Scrip. 75 1 4th a 3 8th.
Annuities 1778, 12 7 16ths a 1 half.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 15s.

Nov. 28.

South Sea Old Ann. 57 7 8ths a 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 61 1 4th a 3 8ths.
India Ann. 56 3 8ths a 1 half.
4 per cent. Conſ. 58 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
Ditto New 1777, 72 5 8ths.
Long Annuities, 16 9 16ths.
Scrip. 75 1 half.
Annuities 1778, 12 1 half a 5 8ths.
Lottery Tickets, 18 l. 8s. a 19s.